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Latin for Beginners

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Note: references are to paragraph numbers and original page numbers.
Use this key with caution, it is not free of errors.

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§ 10, page 8 Va'-de ad for-mi'-cam, O pi'-ger, et con-si'-de-ra vi'-as ei'-us et dis'-ce sa-pi-en'-ti-am: quae cum non ha'-be-at du'-cem nec prae-cep-to'-rem nec prin'-ci-pem, pa'-rat in aes-ta'-te ci'-bum si'-bi et con'-gre-gat in mes'-se quod co'-me-dat.

§ 22, page 13 1. America est patria mea. America, subject, noun; est, copula; patria, noun; est patria mea, predicate. 2. Agricola filiam amat. Agricola, subject, noun; filiam, object, noun; amat, verb; filiam amat, predicate. 3. Fīlia est lūlia. Fīlia, subject, noun; est, copula; lūlia, noun; est lūlia, predicate. 4. lūlia et agricola sunt in īnsula. lūlia, noun; agricola, noun; lūlia et agricola, subject; sunt, copula, īnsula, noun; sunt in īnsula, predicate. (Note the plural subject lūlia et agricola) 5. lūlia aquam portat. lūlia, subject, noun; aquam, object, noun; portat, verb; aquam portat, predicate. 6. Rosam in comis habet. Rosam, object, noun; comis, noun; habet, verb; in comis habet, predicate. (Note that the subject is implied in the verb) 7. lūlia est puella pulchra. lūlia, subject, noun; est, copula; puella, noun; est puella pulchra, predicate. 8. Domina filiam pulchram habet. Domina, subject, noun; filiam, object, noun; habet, verb; filiam pulchram habet, predicate.

§ 26, page 14 agricola, agricolae; aqua, aquae; causa, causae; domina, dominae; fīlia, fīliae; fortūna, fortūnae; fuga, fugae; iniūria, iniūriae; lūna, lūnae; nauta, nautae; puella, puellae; silva, silvae; terra, terrae

§ 30, page 15 amat, amant; labōrat, labōrant; nūntiat, nūntiant; portat, portant; pugnat, pugnant

§ 31, page 15 I.1. Fīlia amat, fīliae amant. 2. Nauta portat, nautae portant. 3. Agricola labōrat, agricolae labōrant. 4. Puella nūntiat, puellae nūntiant. 5. Dominae portant,

domina portat. II. 1. The sailor fights / is fighting / does fight, the sailors fight / are fighting / do fight. 2. The girl loves, the girls love. 3. The farmer carries, the farmers carry. 4. The daughter labours, the daughters labour. 5. The sailor is announcing, the sailors announce. 6. The ladies love, the lady loves.

§ 34, page 17 1. forest, sing. nom.; forests, acc. pl.; forest, acc. sing. 2. flight, acc. sing.; flights, gen. sing, nom. pl.; flight, nom. sing. 3. earths', gen. pl.; earths, gen. sing, nom. pl.; earths, acc. pl. 4. waters, acc. pl.; cause, acc. sing.; moons, acc. pl. 5. daughters, nom. pl., gen. sing.; fortunes, nom. pl., gen. sing.; moons, nom. pl, gen. sing. 6. injuries, acc. pl.; farmers', gen. pl.; waters', gen. pl. 7. injuries', gen. pl.; farmers, nom. pl., gen. sing.; girls, acc. pl. 8. sailor, acc. sing.; farmers, acc. pl.; sailors, acc. pl. 9. farmer, acc. sing.; girl, acc. sing.; forests', gen. pl.

§ 39, page 19 I. 1. Diana is a goddess. 2. Latona is a goddess. 3. Diana and Latona are goddesses. 4. Diana is the goddess of the moon. 5. Diana is Latona's daughter. / Diana is the daughter of Latona. 6. Latona loves Diana. 7. Diana is the goddess of the woods/forests. 8. Diana loves the wood/forest. 9. Diana carries arrows. 10. Diana kills the wild beasts of the wood/forest. 11. The wild beasts of the lands are fighting. II. 1. Fīlia Lātōnae silvās amat. 2. Fīlia Lātōnae sagittās portat. 3. Fīliae agricolārum labōrant. 4. Fīlia agricolae aquās silvae amat. 5. Nauta fugam puellārum nūntiat. 6. Puellae iniūriās nautārum nūntiant. 7. Fīlia agricolae labōrat. 8. Sagittae Diānae ferās terrae necant.

§ 40, page 19 1. Quis est

Diāna? Who is Diana?

Diāna est dea silvārum et lūnae. Diana dea est. 2.

Cuius filia est Diāna? Whose daughter is Diana?

Diāna est filia Lātōnae. 3. Quis Diānam
amat? Who loves Diana?

Lātōna Diānam amat. 4. Quis silvam amat?
Who loves the forest?

Diāna silvam amat. 5. Quis sagittās portat? Who
carries/is carrying arrows?

Diāna sagittās portat. 6. Cuius filiae labōrant? Whose
daughters labour/are labouring?

Fīliae agricolārum labōrant.

§ 47, page 21 direct object, indirect object, genitive I. 1. Who gives money to the sailors? 2. The daughters of the farmer are giving/give money to the sailors. 3. Who announces/is announcing the fortune of the battle? 4. Galba is announcing the fortune of the battle to the farmers. 5. To whom does the mistress of the house/lady tell the story? 6. The mistress of the house/lady tells the story to the farmer's daughter. 7. Who

is giving the wreath to Diana? / Who gives Diana a crown? 8. The girl is giving the wreath to Diana because she loves Diana./ The girl gives Diana a crown because she loves Diana. 9. The goddess of the moon carries arrows and kills the wild beasts of the forests. 10. Whose victory is Galba announcing? 11. Galba is announcing the sailor's victory.

II. 1. Cui puellae corōnam dant? 2. Puellae Iūliae corōnam dant, quia Iūlia corōnās amat. 3. Nautae dominīs fābulam nārrant, quia dominae fābulās amant. 4. Agricola filiae aquam dat. 5. Galba nautae causam pūgnae nūntiat. 6. Dea Iūnae aquās silvae amat. 7. Cuius corōnam Lātōna portat? Diānae.

§ 53, page 23 In aquā, in terrā, dē silvā, cum fortūnā, ē silvīs, ā victōriā, ex aquīs, cum nautīs, dē Iūnā.

§ 56, page 24 I. Who, Galba, is Diana? G. Diana, Julia, is the beautiful goddess of the moon and the woods/forests. I. Whose daughter, Galba, is Diana? G. Diana is Latona's daughter, Julia. I. What does Diana carry? G. Diana carries arrows. I. Why does Diana carry arrows? G. Diana carries arrows, Julia, because she kills the bad wild beasts of the large/big forest. I. Does Latona love her daughter? G. She does, and her daughter loves Latona. I. What does your little daughter carry? G. My little daughter carries pretty wreaths / beautiful crowns. I. To whom does your daughter give these pretty wreaths / beautiful crowns? G. She gives the wreaths to Diana. I. Who is with your daughter? Is she alone? G. She is not alone; my little daughter is with my maidservant.

§ 62, page 26 I. 1. The farmer lives with his daughter in the cottage. 2. The farmer's good daughter prepares dinner. 3. Dinner is pleasing to the farmer and the farmer praises his good daughter. 4. Then the farmer's daughter calls the hens to dinner. 5. The hens love the farmer's daughter. 6. Bad daughters do not prepare good dinners. 7. The daughter of the farmer is pleasing to the lady / mistress of the house. 8. The lady lives on a large island. 9. The lady gives money to the good little girl. II. 1. Ubi agricola habitat? 2. Agricola in casā parvā habitat. 3. Quis cum agricolā habitat? 4. Fīlia parva cum agricolā habitat. 5. Fīlia agricolae bonam cēnam parat. 6. Agricola bonam cēnam laudat. 7. Bona cēna fīliae agricolae grāta est.

§ 63, page 27 1. Quis cum agricolā in casā habitat? Who lives in the cottage with the farmer? Fīlia cum agricolā in casā habitat. Fīlia agricolae. Fīlia agricolae in casā cum agricolā habitat. 2. Quid bona fīlia agricolae parat? What does the farmer's good daughter prepare? Fīlia bona cēnam parat. Cēnam. Fīlia bona agricolae cēnam parat. 3. Quem agricola laudat? Whom does the farmer praise? Agricola fīliam laudat. Fīliam agricolae. Fīliam laudat. 4. Vocatne fīlia agricolae gallīnās ad cēnam? Does the farmer's daughter call the hens to dinner. Vocat. 5. Cuius fīlia est grāta dominae? Whose daughter is

pleasing to the lady? *Fīlia agricolae est grāta dominae. Fīlia agricolae.* 6. Cui domina pecūniam dat? To whom does the lady give money?

Domina bonae puellae parvae pecūniam dat.

Puellae bonae parvae. Domina puellae pecūniam dat.

§ 69, page 30 Emphatic words underlined 1. Longae nōn sunt tuae viae. Your ways are not long. 2. Suntne tubae novae in meā casā? Nōn sunt. Are not the new trumpets in my cottage? They are not. 3. Quis lātā in silvā habitat? Diāna, lūnae clārae pulchra dea, lātā in silvā habitat. Who lives in the wide forest? Diana, the beautiful goddess of the clear moon, lives in the wide forest. 4. Nautae altās et lātās amant aquās. The sailors love deep and wide waters. 5. Quid ancilla tua portat? Ancilla mea tubam novam portat. What does your maidservant carry? My maidservant carries a new trumpet. 6. Ubi sunt Lesbia et Iūlia? In tuā casā est Lesbia et Iūlia est in meā. Where are lesbia and Julia? Lesbia is in your cottage, and Julia is in mine. 7. Estne Italia lāta terra? Longa est Italia, nōn lāta. Is Italy a wide land? Italy is long, not wide. 8. Cui Galba agricola fābulam novam nārrat? Fīliabus dominae clārae fābulam novam nārrat. To whom does Galba, the farmer, tell the new story? He tells the new story to the daughters of the bright / famous lady. 9. Clāra est īnsula Sicilia. The island of Sicily is famous. 10. Quem laudat Lātōna? Lātōna laudat fīliam. Whom does Latona praise? Latona praises her daughter.

§ 77, page 33 G. Who, O Marcus, is the lieutenant with the spear and the trumpet? M. The lieutenant, O Galba, is sextus. G. Where does Sextus live? M. Sextus lives in the town with his daughters. G. Do the townspeople love Sextus? M. They townspeople love Sextus and praise him, because he fights with great firmness. G. Where, O Marcus, is your maidservant? Why is she not preparing dinner? M. My maidservant, O Galba, is giving water and grain to the lieutenant's horse. C. Why doesn't Sextus's slave care for his master's horse? M. Sextus and his slave are hastening to the town's wall. The townspeople are preparing for war.

§ 78, page 34 1. Ubi fīliae Sextī habitant? Where do the daughters of Sextus live? Fīliae in oppidō habitant. Cum Sextō in oppidō habitant. 2. Quem oppidānī amant et laudant. Whom do the townspeople love and praise? Oppidānī Sextum amant et laudant. 3. Quid ancilla equō lēgātī dat? What does the maidservant give to the horse of the lieutenant? Ancilla equō aquam et frūmentum dat. 4. Cuius equum ancilla cūrat? Whose horse does the maidservant care for? Ancilla equum Sextī cūrat. Ancilla cūrat equum lēgātī. 5. Quis ad mūrum cum Sextō properat? Who is hurrying to the wall with Sextus? Servus cum Sextō ad mūrum properat. 6. Quid oppidānī parant? What are the townspeople preparing for? Oppidānī bellum parant.

§ 82, page 35 I.1. The fatherland of the good slave, the village of the good servants, O good people. 2 The people of the great town, in the large town, in the great towns. 3.

With long spears, to long spears, to the wide walls. 4. O wicked lieutenant, friends of the bad lieutenant/of the friend of the bad lieutenant, dinner pleasing to the good lord. 5. wheat of the small horses, O good lord, to the famous lieutenants 6. The Rhine is in Germany, my fatherland. 7. Sextus, the lieutenant, carries a long spear. 8. The good townspeople give money to Sextus, the renowned lieutenant. 9. The bad slaves kill the good horse of Marcus, the master. 10 Galba, the farmer, and Julia, his good daughter, are labouring. 11. Marcus the sailor lives on the island of Sicily. II. 1. Quis, serve male, amīcus tuus est? Cūr Galbam dominum tuum nōn laudat? 2. Amīcus est ex vīcō Germāniae, patriae meae. 3. Amīcus populum Italiae nōn amat. 4. Quis equum bonum Galbae agricolae cūrat? 5. Ubi, Mārce, est Lesbia ancilla? 6. Ad casam parvam lūliae filiae agricolae properat.

§ 86, page 37 I 1. In the village there is a good sailor. 2. Sextus is a friend of the good sailor. 3. Sextus gives a helmet to the good sailor. 4. The roman people praise the good sailor. 5. Sextus carries the booty with the good sailor. 6. Where, good sailor, are the arms and offensive weapons of the Roman lieutenant? 7. The good sailors are hastening to war. 8. The reputation of the good sailors is clear. 9 Battles are pleasing to good sailors. 10. The townsmen are caring for the good sailors. 11. Why, good sailors, are the wicked farmers hastening to the Rhine? 12. The bad farmers are fighting with the good sailors. II. 1. Agricola malus cum praedā ad vīcum properat. 2. Fāma agricolae malī bona nōn est. 3. Cūr filia Galbae agricolae malō arma et tēla dat? 4. Lesbia nautam bonum ad cēnam vocat. 5. Cūr Lesbia cum nautā bonō ā/ex casā properat? 6. Ubi, Sexte, est galea mea? 7. Nautae bonī ad pūgnam dūram properant. 8. Equī agricolārum malōrum parvī sunt. 9. Populus Rōmānus nautīs bonīs pecūniam dat. 10. Amīcī nautās bonōs cūrant. 11. Cuius amīcī cum agricolīs malīs pūgnant?

§ 90, page 38 I.1. The grain of the good land, of the bad sword, of the long war. 2 Great firmness, great garrisons, o famous Vergil. 3. O bad servant, o famous town, o bad son, (o) bad sons, of the bad son. 4. Of the long river, the long rivers, of the long rivers, the fame of the great garrison. 5. With small swords, with the famous goddesses, to the famous sailors. 6. Of the many battles, of great spoils / to great spoils, to the hard battles.

II. Germany. Germany, fatherland of the Germans, is a famous land. In Germany there are many rivers. The great and wide Rhine is a river of Germany. In the wide forests of Germany there are many wild beasts. Many Germans live in great towns and in small villages and many are good farmers. The wars of the Germans are great and famous. The people of Germany love war and battles and they often fight with their neighbours. The river Rhine is near to many famous towns.

§ 95, page 40 Italy Great is the fame of Italy, the fatherland of the Romans, and famous is Rome, mistress of the world. Who does not praise the Tiber, the Roman river,

and the beautiful fields neighboring the river? Who does not praise the high walls, the long and hard wars, and the famous victories? Beautiful is the land of Italy. The good fields give farmers great rewards, and the farmers' horses carry plenty of grain / an abundance of wheat to the towns and villages. In the fields of the Roman people labour many slaves. The roads of Italy are long and wide. Neighbouring Italy is the island of Sicily.

§ 96, page 41 C. Where, O Marcus, is your son? Is he in the beautiful land of Italy? M. He is not in Italy, O Cornelius. He is hastening to the river Rhine with the Roman troops, because there is a rumour of a new war with the Germans. The free people of Germany do not love the Romans. C. Is your son a lieutenant of the Roman troops? M. A lieutenant he is not, but he is among the legionary soldiers. C. What (kind of) arms does he bear / carry? M. He bears a large shield and a hard coat of mail and a beautiful helmet. C. What (kind of) weapons of offense does he bear / carry? M. He bears a sword and a long spear. C. Does the lieutenant love your son? M. He does, and often gives my son beautiful rewards and many spoils. C. Where is the land of the Germans? M. The land of the Germans, O Cornelius, is beside the Rhine, the great and deep river.

§ 99, page 43 1. Marcus announces his plan to his friend Sextus. 2. There is plenty of grain in our fields. 3. My friends are praising the good dinner of your maidservant. 4. Your coat of mail, O my son, is hard. 5. Our shields and spears, my friend, are in the Roman camp. 6. Are not the men of your fatherland free*? Yes, they are. 7. Where, O Cornelius, is your beautiful helmet? 8. My helmet, O Sextus, is in my cottage. 9. The long spear is yours, but the sword is mine. 10. Julia loves her beautiful hens and the hens love their mistress. 11. Our camp is your camp. 12. There is plenty of booty / an abundance of spoils in your camp. 13. Your friends often give food and money to the wretched and the sick. II. 1. Magister noster diligentiam Mārci laudat. 2. Fīlius meus Sextus praedam suam in castra Rōmāna portat. 3. Puellae tuae bonae aegrīs et miserīs auxilium dant. 4. Sunt pūgnae crēbrae / proelia crēbra in vīcīs nostrīs. 5. Ubi, mī fili, est cibus lēgātī? 6. Castra sunt mea, sed tēla sunt tua.

* note that *liberī* could be seen as the noun 'children', but then the sentence wouldn't make sense.

§ 107, page 45 I. The Romans, the famous people of Italy, are preparing for war. Out of their fields, villages and towns strong men are hastening to arms with great zeal. Already the lieutenants with legionary soldiers are hastening out of Italy to the Rhine, the deep and wide river of Germany, and servants carry food and wheat with horses and carts to the Roman camp. The Germans are weak because of lack of good weapons, but the Romans, armed with helmets, coats of mail, shields, swords, and spears, are strong / but the armed Romans are strong because of their helmets, coats of mail, shields, swords, and spears. II. 1. Agricolae

validī Italiae māgnā cum dīligentiā in agrīs labōrant. 2. Sextus lēgātus et fīlius Mārcus cum Germānīs pūgnant. 3. Legiōnārī Rōmānī pīlīs longīs armatī sunt. 4. Ubi, Sexte, est Lesbia ancilla tua? 5. Lesbia est cum amīcīs meīs in casā Galbae. 6. Multī sunt aegrī aquā malā et inopiā cibī. 7. Germānī cum filiīs filiābusque (cum) equīs et carrīs properant/mātūrant.

§ 111, page 47 I. 1. Which cottage is Julia in? Julia is in neither cottage. 2. The teacher gives a reward to no bad boy. 3. One boy is a sailor, the other is a farmer. 4. Some men love the water, others love the land. 5. Galba works alone with zeal. 6. Is there any wagon in my field? 7. Lesbia is the maid of one of the lords, Tullia is the maid of another lord. 8. Lesbia prepares dinner alone. 9. The dinner of no other maid is good. 10. Lesbia gives dinner to no other man. II. 1. Virī tōtīus Germāniae bellum parant. 2. Alia oppida sunt māgna, alia parva. 3. Alius puer gallīnās amat, alius equōs. 4. Iam praeda ūnīus oppidī est in castrō nostrō. 5. Tōtus vīcus noster inōpiā cibī infirmus est. 6. Populus in/ad alterum oppidum iam properat/mātūrat. 7. Apud Rōmānōs inopia frūmentī nōn est./Apud Rōmānōs nulla est inopia frūmentī.

§ 117, page 49 I. 1. Eam, eum, id, eōs, eās, ea laudat. 2. Is carrus, ea fāma, iī magistrī, eae fēminae, id domicilium, ea domicilia. 3. Id praesidium validum, apud eās fēminās infirmās et aegrās, ea inopia cōstantiae, ea cōnsilia crēbra. 4. Altera fēmina suās gallīnās vocat. 5. Alia fēmina eius gallīnās vocat. 6. Gallus arma sua laudat. 7. Gallus arma eius laudat. 8. Is agricola agrōs eōrum saepe arat. 9. Iī servī miserī dominum suum dēsīderant. 10. Iī servī miserī dominus eōrum dēsīderant. 11. Virī līberī patriam suam amant. 12. Vīcōs et oppida eius amant.

§ 118, page 50 M. Who is the man, Cornelius, with the little boy? Is he Roman and free? C. He isn't a Roman, Marcus. That man is a slave and his dwelling place is in the forests of Gaul. M. Is the boy the son of this slave or another? C. The boy is the son of neither. He is the son of the lieutenant Sextus. M. Where does the boy hurry to with that slave? C. He is hurrying to Sextus' wide fields with the slave. All the grain is already ripe and a large number of slaves are working in the fields of Italy. M. Are the Gauls farmers and do they plough the fields of their fatherland? C. They aren't farmers. The Gauls love war, not agriculture. Among them, the men fight and the women, with the help of the children, plough fields and prepare food. M. Our teacher often tells us boys and girls pleasing stories of the Gauls, and he often praises them. C. Bad is their fate and the wretched slaves often long for their fatherland with many tears.

§ 124, page 53 S. Where are you, Marcus? Where is Quintus? Where are you, friends? M. I am with Quintus in the forest, Sextus. We are not alone; there are many other boys in the forest. S. Now you are happy, but recently you weren't happy. Why were you wretched? M. I was wretched because my friends were in another village and

I was alone. Now I am among my companions. Now we are and will be happy. S. Have you been to school today? M. We weren't in school today, because the teacher was ill. S. Will you be in school soon? M. My friends will be there, but I will not be. S. Why won't you be there? The teacher, often angry, doesn't praise you lack of zeal and industry. M. I was ill recently and now I am weak.

§ 125, page 53 1. Es, estis, erās, erātis, eris, eritis. 2. Sum, eram, erō. 3. Est, erat, erit. 4. Sumus, erāmus, erimus. 5. Sunt, erant, erunt. 6. Cūr nōn erās in lūdō hodiē? Eram aeger/aegra. 7. Nūper erat nauta, nunc est agricola, mox erit magister. 8. Hodiē sum laetus / laeta, sed nūper eram miser / misera. 9. Magistrī erant laetī dīligentiā puerōrum.

§ 131, page 56 I. 1. we call (ind.praes.act.1.pl.) you hasten (ind.praes.act.2.pl.) they order (ind.praes.act.3.pl.). 2. you move (ind.praes.act.2.pl.) you praise (ind.praes.act.2.sing.) you see (ind.praes.act.2.sing). 3. you destroy (ind.praes.act.2.pl.) you have (ind.praes.act.2.pl.) they give (ind.praes.act.3.pl.). 4. you hasten (ind.praes.act.2.sing.) he longs for (ind.praes.act.3.sing.) we see (ind.praes.act.1.pl.). 5. he orders (ind.praes.act.3.sing.) they move (ind.praes.act.3.pl.) he kills (ind.praes.act.3.sing.). 6. we tell (ind.praes.act.1.pl.) you move (ind.praes.act.2.sing.) they see (ind.praes.act.3.pl.). 7. you labour (ind.praes.act.2.pl.) they hasten (ind.praes.act.3.pl.) you carry (ind.praes.act.2.sing.) they prepare (ind.praes.act.3.pl.). 8. he destroys (ind.praes.act.3.sing.) you have (ind.praes.act.2.pl.) we order (ind.praes.act.1.pl.) you give (ind.praes.act.2.sing.) II. 1. arāmus. 2. cūrant. 3. dās, habēs, habēs. 4. dēlēmus, dēsīderō, habitant. 5. vocat, vident, nārrāmus. 6. pūgnāmus, iubēmus, movet, parat. 7. labōrant, necāmus, nūntiās / nūntiātis.

§ 135, page 57 I. 1. we were seeing, he was longing for, you were hastening. 2. they were giving, you were calling, we were destroying. 3. they do fight, you were praising, you were moving. 4. they were ordering, you were hastening, we were carrying. 5. you were giving, they were telling, you were labouring. 6. they were seeing, you were moving, we were announcing. 7. he was killing, I was moving, he was having, you were preparing. II. 1. habēbās / habēbātis, necābāmus, labōrābant. 2. movēbat, iubēbāmus, pūgnābāmus. 3. nārrābāmus, vidēbant, vocābat. 4. habitābant, dēsīderābam, dēlēbāmus. 5. dabās / dabātis, movēbās / movēbātis, nūntiābās / nūntiābātis. 6. cūrābant, arābat, laudābāmus.

§ 136, page 57 Niobe, queen of the Thebans, was a beautiful woman yet proud. She was proud not only because of her beauty and the power of (her) husband but also due to her great number of children. For she had seven sons and seven daughters. But this pride was cause of great sadness to the queen and cause of hard/cruel punishment to her children.

§ 139, page 58 I. 1. you will move, you will praise, I shall plough. 2. you will destroy, you will call, they will give. 3. you will hasten, he will long for, we shall see. 4. he will have, they will move, he will kill. 5. we will tell, you will advise, they will see. 6. you will work, they will care for, you will give. 7. we will live, you will hasten, they will order, he will prepare. 8. I shall announce, we shall carry, I shall order. II. 1. nūntiābimus, vidēbimus, mātūrābō / properābō. 2. portābō, arābit, cūrābunt. 3. nūntiābis / nūntiābitis, movēbis / movēbitis, dabis / dabit. 4. pūgnābimus, dēlēbimus, dēsīderābō. 5. vocābit, vidēbunt, nārrābitis. 6. habitābunt, iubēbimus, laudābit. 7. labōrābunt, necābimus, habēbis / habēbitis, dēlēbit.

§ 140, page 59 Apollo and Diana were children of Latona. The Thebans prepared frequent sacrifices to/for them. The townspeople loved Latona and her children. This was troublesome to the proud queen. "Why?" said the queen, "are you preparing sacrifices for Latona and her children?" Latona has two children; I have fourteen. Where are *my* sacrifices?" Latona, angry because of these words, calls her children. Apollo and Diana fly to her, and destroy the wretched children of the proud queen with their arrows. Niobe, recently happy, now wretched, sits among her slain children and longs for them with perpetual tears.

§ 145, page 60 I. 1. The Romans have land fit for agriculture. 2. The Gauls were hostile to the Roman troops. 3. To whom was the goddess Latona not friendly? 4. The goddess Latona was not friendly to the proud queen. 5. Our food, Marcus, will be pleasing to the armed men. 6. What was annoying to the people of Italy? 7. Long wars with the Gauls were annoying to the people of Italy. 8. The fields of the Germans were neighbouring to the Rhine river. 9. The Romans moved the camp to the forest close to the town. 10. Not only the beauty of the queen, but also (her) pride, was great. 11. Soon the beautiful queen will be sick with sorrow. 12. Why was Niobe, the queen of the Thebans, happy? Niobe was happy because of her many sons and daughters. II. 1. Sacra populī superbae rēgīnae molesta erunt. 2. Sacra nōn solum Lātōnae sed etiam Diānae grāta erant. 3. Diāna inimīcos Lātōnae dēlēbit. 4. Poena rēgīnae superbae deae Diānae grāta erat. 5. Rōmānī cōpiās ad māgnū agrum castrīs idōneum movēbunt. 6. Aliī sociī erant Rōmānīs amīcī, aliī Gallīs.

§ 146, page 61 Cornelia and her jewels. Among the ancient ladies, Cornelia, daughter of Africanus, was especially famous. Her sons were Tiberius Gracchus and Gaius Gracchus. These boys lived with Cornelia in the town of Rome, the most famous town of Italy. There Cornelia took care of them and there she taught them with great zeal. Cornelia was a good woman, and she loved good discipline most of all.

§ 149, page 62. I. 1. Who is driving? Why does he come? Whom does he send? Whom are you leading. 2. What do they send? To whom do they come? Whose camp

do they fortify? 3. Whom do they drive? We are coming. What does the boy find? 4. Whom do we send? Whose horse are you (pl) leading? What do they say? 5. We are fortifying, you (pl) are coming, he says. 6. We are driving, you (pl) find, you (sing) are fortifying. 7. You (sing) find, you (pl) lead, you (sing) are saying. 8. You (pl) drive, we hear, we rule. II. 1. Quid reperiunt? Quem audiunt? Cūr venit? 2. Cuius castra mūnīmus? Cui dīcit? Quid dīcimus? 3. Agō, dūcis / dūcitis, audiunt. 4. Mittis / mittitis, dīcit, mūnīs / mūnītis. 5. Veniō, reperiūmus, mittunt. 6. Dūcunt, agis / agitis, mūnit. 7. Dūcitis, reperiitis, regitis.

§ 150, page 62 Cornelia and her jewels (concluded) Next to the dwelling place of Cornelia was the abode of the beautiful Campana. Campana was proud not only because of her beauty but most of all because of her jewels. She was always praising them. “Do you have any jewels, Cornelia?” she says. “Where are your jewels?” Then Cornelia calls her sons Tiberius and Gaius. “My boys”, she says, “are my jewels. For good children always are especially bright jewels for a good woman.”

§ 152, page 64 I. 1. He was driving, he was coming, he was sending, they were leading. 2. They were driving, they were sending, you were leading, they were fortifying. 3. We were sending, you were leading, they were saying. 4. We were fortifying, you were coming, you were saying. 5. You were sending, we were coming, he was finding. 6. You were finding, you were coming, you were hearing. 7. We were driving, you were finding, he was fortifying. 8. You were driving, I was saying, I was fortifying. II. 1. Dūcēbant, agēbās, / agēbātis, mūniēbat. 2. Mittēbant, reperiēbāmus., veniēbam. 3. Mittēbās / mittēbātis, mūniēbās / mūniēbātis, dīcēbat. 4. Audiēbant, dūcēbās / dūcēbātis, agēbam. 5. Dīcēbāmus, mittēbat, mūniēbam. 6. Veniēbant, audiēbat, reperiēbam. 7. Regēbās / regēbātis, veniēbāmus, regēbant.

§ 155, page 65 1. Do you believe the words of the allies? Many don't believe their words. 2. My neighbours do not favour your advice, because they are eager for war. 3. Tiberius and Gaius did not resist the hard discipline and they obeyed Cornelia. 4. The goddess was hostile to the seven daughters of the queen. 5. A hard punishment and perpetual sorrow will not persuade the queen. 6. Recently she was resisting and now she resists the power of Latona. 7. Soon the arrows will fly and injure the wretched children.

§ 158, page 66 I. 1. He will say, you will lead, we shall fortify. 2. They will say, you will say, we shall send. 3. They will fortify, they will come, they will send, they will drive. 4. He will lead, you will send, he will come, he will drive. 5. He will fortify, you will find, we will drive. 6. I shall send, we shall come, they will rule. 7. You will hear, you will come, you will find. 8. He will find, I shall drive, we shall lead, he will send. 9. You will see, I shall sit, we shall call. II. 1. Reperiam, audiet, venient. 2. Mūniam, mittet, dīcēmus. 3. Agam, dūcēs / dūcētis, audient. 4. Mittēs / mittētis, mūniēs / mūniētis,

dīcet. 5. Veniam, reperiēmus, mittent.

6. Quis fābulae crēdet? Ego fābulae crēdam. 7. Cuius amīcīs favētis? Amīcīs nostrīs favēmus. 8. Quis armīs nostrīs resistet? Sextus armīs vestrīs resistet. 9. Quis eī persuādēbit? Iī eī persuādēbunt / Illī eī persuādēbunt. 10. Cūr equō meō nocēbās? Nōn nocēbam equō tuō. 11. Cui servus bonus pāret? Servus bonus magistrō (suō) pāret. 12. (Virī) nostrī aliī pūgnae studēbant / Nostrī novō proeliō studēbant.

NB: Nostrī and vestrī can be used as substantives for “our men”, “your men”

§ 161, page 68 3. venī, venīte, dūce, dūcite, vocā, vocāte, docē, docēte, laudā, laudāte, dīce, dīcite, sedē, sedēte, age, agite, fac, facite, mūnī, mūnīte, mitte, mittite, rape, rapite.

§ 162, page 68 I. 1. They will flee, they do, he threw. 2. Destroy, announce (pl), they flee. 3. Come (pl), say, you will make. 4. Lead (pl), I shall throw, they fled. 5. Do, we threw, we flee, seize (pl). 6. Sit (pl), find, teach (pl). 7. We shall flee, they will throw, you will seize. 8. They will find, you seized (pl), they do harm. 9. Favour (pl), resist, you will obey (pl). 10. Fly to many lands and give help. 11. I will take my weapons and I will destroy many wild beasts. 12. Who will believe your story? 13. Be good, boys, and hear the pleasing words of the teacher. II. 1. Dea arma rapiet et tēla iaciet. 2. Tēlīs multās ferās dēlēbit. 3. Auxilium dabit īnfīrmīs. 4. Ad multās terrās volābit et ferāe fugient. 5. Nārrate, Rōmānī, līberīs fābulam clāram.

§ 167, page 70 I. 1. you are praised, you praise, it is given, he gives. 2. It will be given, he will give, you are seen, you see. 3. He called, he was called, you will destroy, you will be destroyed. 4. He was prepared, he prepared, you care for, you are cared for. 5. They were carried, they carried, we will be seen, we will see. 6. You are ordered, you order, you were praised, you praised. 7. You will be moved, you will move, they were given, they were giving. 8. They are destroyed, they destroy, we were prepared, we prepared. II. 1. Parāmus, parāmur, vocābor, vocābō, portābās / portābātis, portābāris / portābāre / portābāminī. 2. Video, videor, nūntiābātur, nūntiābat, iubēbunt, iubēbuntur. 3. Necāberis / necābiminī, necābis / necābitis, movēs / movētis, movēris / movēminī, laudāmus, laudāmur. 4. Vocor, vocō, habēbis / habēbitis, cūrāris / curāminī. 5. Videntur, vident, docēbāmus, docēbāmur, movēbunt, movēbuntur.

§ 168, page 71 Perseus and Andromeda. Perseus was the son of Juppiter, the greatest of the gods. The poets tell many stories about him. The gods favour him, they give him magical armour and wings. Armed with these weapons and supported by the wings he flew to many lands, destroyed savage monsters and gave aid to the wretched and the weak. Ethiopia is a land of Africa. Cepheus rules this land. Neptunus, the greatest god of the waters, was angry with him and he sends a savage monster to Ethiopia. There the monster not only harmed the wide and beautiful fields of Ethiopia, but

also destroyed the dwellings of the farmers and killed many men, women and children. The people fled from the fields and fortified the towns with strong walls. Then Cepheus, moved by great sadness, hurries to Juppiter's oracle and speaks as follows: "My friends are killed, my fields are being devastated. Hear my words, Juppiter. Give help to the wretched. Drive the savage monster out of my fatherland."

§ 170, page 72 I. 1. He drove, he was driven, he sent, he was sent, he led. 2. They drive, they are driven, they are sent, they send, they fortify. 3. I am sent, I will be sent, I shall sent, you will be led, you are led. 4. We will be said, we say, we shall say, we are said, you (pl) were fortified. 5. He is led, you (pl) are led, we are found, I shall be found, he is driven. 6. We drove, we were driven, you are found, you will be found. 7. You are fortified, I was coming, I was led, it will be said. 8. You are sent, you sent, you will be sent, you are sent, you were driven. 9. it is said, he says, they are fortified, they will find, they will be heard. II. 1. Agēbar, agēbam, dūcēbāmus, dūcēbāmur, dīcit, dīcitur. 2. Mittam, mittar, reperiēs, reperiēris, dūcunt, dūcuntur. 3. Reperior, dūcimur, aguntur, dūcēbāris / dūcēbāminī. 4. Agēmus, agēmur, dūcit, dūcitur, venient, mūnientur. 5. Regēbant, regēbantur, mittēs / mittētis, mittēris / mittēminī, mitteris / mittiminī. 6. Dūcēbatur, veniet, dīceris / dīciminī.

§ 171, page 73 Perseus and Andromeda, continued Then the oracle answers as follows: "Bad is your fortune. Neptunus, the great god of the waters, (who is) hostile to the land of Ethiopia, sends these punishments. But prepare a suitable offering for the angry god and the savage monster will be driven from your fatherland. Your daughter Andromeda is pleasing to the monster. Give her to the monster. Save your dear fatherland and the life of your people." Andromeda, however, was a beautiful girl. Cepheus loved her very much.

§ 174, page 74 3. docēre, docērī, sedēre, sedērī, volāre, volārī, cūrāre, cūrārī, mittere, mittī, dūcere, dūcī, mūnīre, mūnīrī, reperīre, reperīrī, iacere, iacī, rapere, rapī.

§ 175, page 74 2. docē, docēte, docēre, docēminī; sedē, sedēte, sedēre, sedēminī; volā, volāte, volāre, volāminī; cūrā, cūrāte, cūrāre, cūrāminī; mitte, mittite, mittere, mittiminī; dūce, dūcite, dūcere, dūciminī; mūnī, mūnīte, mūnīre, mūnīminī; reperī, reperīte, reperīre, reperīminī; iace, iacite, iacere, iaciminī; rape, rapite, rapere, rapiminī.

§ 176, page 75 I. 1. Then Perseus with his wings will fly to many lands. 2. The savage monster hastens through the waters and will soon devastate our fields. 3. If, however, Cepheus will hasten to the oracle, the oracle will answer as follows. 4. Who will be conquered by the weapons of Perseus? Many monsters will be conquered by his weapons. 5. With great cares and many tears the farmers are driven from their dear homes. 6. Many places will be laid waste and many towns will be destroyed. 7. The

monster is strong, yet it will be overcome. 8. Will you always believe the words of the oracle? I will not always believe them. 9. Will Cepheus obey the oracle? The words of the oracle will persuade them. 10. If we will not flee, the town will be taken and the townsmen will be killed. 11. Call the boys and tell the famous story about the savage monster. II. 1. Volā, cūrārī, mittiminī, dūc. 2. Dūcere, dūcī, rapiminī, mūnī. 3. Iacī, volāre, mitte, reperīrī. 4. Mittī, dūciminī, iacere, capī. 5. Reperī, audīte, regiminī, mūnīrī.

§ 177, page 76 indicative rapiō rapior mūnīs mūnīris reperit reperītur rapiēbam rapiēbar mūniēbās mūniēbāris reperiēbat reperiēbātur rapiam rapiar mūniēs mūniēris reperiēt reperiētur imperative rape rapere mūnī mūnīre reperī reperīre infinitive rapere rapī mūnīre mūnīrī reperīre reperīrī indicative docēmus docēmur vidētis vidēminī dīcunt dīcuntur docēbāmus docēbāmur vidēbātis vidēbāminī dīcēbant dīcēbantur docēbimus docēbimur vidēbitis vidēbiminī dīcent dīcentur imperative docēte docēminī vidēte vidēminī dīcite diciminī infinitive docēre docērī vidēre vidērī dīcere dīcī indicative agit agitur laudant laudantur portat portātur agēbat agēbātur laudābant laudābantur portābat portābātur aget agētur laudābunt laudābuntur portābit portābitur imperative age agere laudāte laudāminī portā portāre infinitive agere agī laudāre laudārī portāre portārī

§ 182, page 78 I. 1. The men, (who are) tired because of lack of food, will leave from that place. 2. The Germans approached the Roman camp, nevertheless the lieutenant kept the troops from the battle. 3. Many towns of the Gauls will be taken by the Romans. 4. Then the Romans will kill all the people of these towns with swords and spears. 5. The townsmen will resist the Romans, but they will flee, tired from the long battle. 6. Many fled out of Gaul and lived in the villages of the Germans. 7. The wretched sailors are wounded by savage enemies and are in need of food. 8. Leave and give the men grain and plenty of wine. 9. Our troops were kept from the battle by the lieutenant Sextus. 10. That town was far away from the Roman province. II. 1. Nautae dēfessī locō deae Diānae cārō appropinquābant. 2. Cibō et vīnō egēbant. Sine cibō, sine vīnō erant. 3. Tum Galba et septem / septemque aliī (virī) ā Sextō ad īnsulam antīquam mittuntur. 4. Iam ā terrā nōn longē absunt, et altō in locō (virōs) armātōs vident. 5. Pīlīs sagittisque ā virīs ab terrā prohibentur. 6. Virī māgnō (cum) studiō tēla dē / ex locō altō iaciēbant.

§ 188, page 80 The boys Titus, Marcus and Quintus M. Where have you been, Titus and Quintus? T. I've been to my school and Quintus has been to his school. We've been good boys. Has Sextus been in the village today? M. He has. He was hurrying through the fields near the river recently. There he and Cornelius have a boat. T. A boat, you say? Tell someone else that story! M. Yes, truly, a beautiful new boat! Q. With whose money do Sextus and Cornelius prepare that boat? Who gives them the money? M. The friends of Cornelius have much gold and the boy doesn't lack money. T. Where will the boys sail to? Will they sail far from land? M. Their plans are doubtful. But today, I believe, if the wind is (will be) suitable, they will sail to the biggest island. They have been there before already. Then, however, the wind was

§ 189, page 81 1. Ubi puerī antea fuerant? In lūdō fuerant. 2. Ubi Sextus fuerat? In agrō proximō fluviō fuerat. 3. Quis hodiē cum Sextō fuit? Cornēlius cum eō fuit. 4. Quis ita dīcit? Marcus. 5. Sī ventus fuit idōneus, puerī in nāvigiō fuērunt. 6. Mox cum puerīs nāvīgābimus. 7. Nōn erit perīculum, sī attentī fuerimus.

*fātum, fate, according to my dictionary often used in the plural.

§ 195, page 85 dedisse, portāvisse, dēlēvisse, mōvisse, habuisse, dīxisse, discessisse, fēcisse, vēnisse, mūnīvisse

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to have sent. 7. You had come, to have made, you had given, you will have carried. 8. Who had the words of the oracle moved? The words of the oracle had moved the people. 9. To whom will Cepheus have told the words of the oracle? Cepheus will have told the words of the oracle to Perseus. 10. Her friends shall have gone away from Andromeda. 11. The fierce monster had destroyed many dwelling places. 12. Where have you seen the monster? We have seen it in the water. 13. What will the monster do? The monster will kill Andromeda. II. 1. Pāruērunt, dēlēvimus, habuerō. 2. Mīserimus, vēneram, mūnīvērunt. 3. Discesseram, pāruit, mīsistī / mīsistis. 4. Dēlēvisse, vīdisse, dederit, portāvērunt. 5. Dēlēverat, mōvit, habuistī / habuistis. 6. Dedī, mōverās / mōverātis, dīxerāmus. 7. Fēceris / fēceritis, dūxerint, dedisse. 8. Quis mōnstrum vīderat? Andromeda id vīderat. 9. Cūr virī ex oppidīs discesserant? Discesserant quia mōnstrum vēnerat. 10. Pāruitne Cēpheus ōrāculō? Pāruit.

§ 198, page 86 active synopses amō, amāre, āmāvī parō, parāre, parāvī do, dare, dedī amō amāvī parās parāvistī dat dedit amābam amāveram parābās parāverās dabat dederat amābō amāverō parābis parāveris dabit dederit amā parā dā amāre amāvisse parāre parāvisse dare dedisse laudō, laudāre, laudāvī dēleō, dēlēre, dēlēvī habeō, habēre, habuī laudāmus laudāvimus dēlētis dēlēvistis habent habuērunt laudābāmus laudāverāmus dēlēbātis dēlēverātis habēbant habuerant laudābimus laudāverimus dēlēbitis dēlēveritis habēbunt habuerint laudāte dēlēte habēte laudāre laudāvisse dēlēre dēlēvisse habēre habuisse moveō, movēre, mōvī pārēō, pārēre, pārūī videō, vidēre, vīdī moveō mōvī pārēs pārūistī videt vīdit movēbam mōveram pārēbās pāruerās vidēbat vīderat movēbō mōverō pārēbis pārueris vidēbit vīderit movē pārē vidē movēre mōvisse pārēre pārūisse vidēre vīdisse dīcō, dīcere, dīxī discēdō, discēdere, discessī dūcō, dūcere, dūxī dīcimus dīxīmus discēditis discessistis dūcunt dūxērunt dīcēbāmus dīxerāmus discēdēbātis discesserātis dūcēbant dūxerant dīcēmus dīxerimus discēdētis discesseritis dūcent dūxerint dīcite (dīc) discēdite dūcite (dūc) dīcere dīxisse discēdere discessisse dūcere dūxisse mittō, mittere, mīsī capiō, capere, cēpī mūniō, mūnīre, mūnīvī mittō mīsī capis cēpistī mūnit mūnīvit mittēbam mīseram capiēbās cēperās mūniēbat mūnīverat mittam mīserō capiēs cēperis mūniet mūnīverit mitte cape mūnī mittere mīsisse capere cēpisse mūnīre mūnīvisse veniō, venīre, vēnī venīmus vēnīmus veniēbāmus vēnerāmus veniēmus vēnerimus venī venīre venisse

§ 200, page 87 Perseus and Andromeda, concluded. Perseus was always eager for battle and he answered: “Your words are very pleasing,” and gladly* he prepared his magical armour. Suddenly the monster is seen; it hastens quickly through the water and approaches Andromeda. Her friends are far away and the poor girl is alone. Perseus, however, flew over the water without delay. Suddenly he came down and wounded the savage monster severely with his hard sword. For a long time the battle is fought, for a long time the fight is doubtful. Finally, however, Perseus killed the monster and carried back the victory. Then he came to the stone, freed Andromeda, and led her to Cepheus. He, recently wretched, now glad, spoke as follows: “with your help, my friend, my dear

girl is free; Andromeda is yours.” For a long time Perseus lived there with Andromeda and was loved greatly by all the people.

* laetus is an adjective describing Perseus, but more fluently translated as an adverb.

§ 202, page 88 monita sum,
monita eram, monita erō rēcta sum,
rēcta eram, rēcta erō capta sum,
capta eram, capta erō audita sum,
audita eram, audita erō

§ 205, page 89 amātus esse, monitus esse, rēctus esse, captus
esse, audītus esse

§ 206, page 89 laudāre,
laudāvisse, laudātūrus esse
monēre, monuisse, monitūrus esse
regere, rēxisse, rēctūrus esse
capere, cēpisse, captūrus esse
audīre, audīvisse, audītūrus esse

§ 207, page 90. I. 1. The story of Andromeda was told. 2. Many stories have been told by the teacher. 3. The field had been plowed by the strong farmer. 4. The fields had been plowed by the strong farmers. 5. The gold will have been carried by the treacherous slave to his (own) dwelling place. 6. Our weapons were praised by the lieutenant. Who has praised your weapons? 7. We were called to dinner by your maid. 8. Andromeda was not given to the monster because the monster had been killed by Perseus. II. 1. Prōvinciae vāstātae sunt, ager vāstātus erat, oppida vāstāta erunt. 2. Ōrācula audīta sunt, ōrāculum audītum est, ōrācula audīta erant. 3. Ōrāculum audītum erit, prōvincia capta erat, nāvigia capta sunt. 4. Agrī vāstātī sunt, vir monitus est, puellae monitae erunt. 5. Oppida rēcta erant, captī / captae erimus, audītus / audīta eris, audītī / audītae eritis.

§ 211, page 93 I. 1. Did Cornelia not have the ornaments of gold? Yes, she did. 2. Sextus was not holding a shield on his left arm, was he? Not on the right; but Sextus was holding his shield on his left arm. 3. Many wars had been waged in vain by the Gauls. 4. When the town was occupied by the treacherous Sextus, the wretched townsmen were slain by the sword (put to the sword). 5. This town was full of grain. 6. Did Sextus not demand grain from the townsmen? Yes, but they refused to give him grain. 7. Why was the town destroyed by Sextus? Because grain was refused. 8. That victory was not doubtful. 9. The townsmen were weary and lacked weapons. 10. They did not attempt

flight, did they? Not at all. II. 1. Ubi lūlia stābat? Ubi iusserās stābat/ stābat ubi iusserās. 2. Gerēbatne lūlia ūlla ōrnāmenta / ūllane lūlia gerēbat ōrnāmenta / ōrnāmentane lūlia gerēbat? Habēbat multa aurī ōrnāmenta. 3. Nōnne fugam temptāvit ubi perīculum vidit? Temptavit. 4. Quis eam cēpit? Galba eam sine morā cēpit et brachiō sinistrō (eam) tenuit. 5. Num habēbat aurum dominae? Nōn; aurum ā perfidā ancillā captum erat et reportātum est

§ 217, page 95 I. 1. The school's teacher ordered the children to work with diligence. 2. To be without food and wine is annoying for the men. 3. The armed men forbade the Gauls to pitch camp in that place. 4. Is the lieutenant in the fort or on the wall? He is in front of the gate. 5. When our men began to flee, the lieutenant was captured by your men. 6. The Gauls had stormed the fort there, where the garrison was weak. 7. Some were trying to fight, others were attacking the gates. 8. The women were sitting in front of (their) dwelling places and were not able to resist the strong Gauls. 9. War is savage; it favours neither the weak nor the wretched. 10. But the men demanded weapons and were eager to drive the Gauls down from the walls. 11. For this fort to be occupied by Gauls will not be pleasing to the Romans. 12. The Gauls, when conquered by the Romans, ceased to be free. 13. You can not live long without water. II. 1. Puella aquam cotīdiē ā fluviō ad portās portāre incēpit. 2. Gallī castra in locō proeliō idōneō posuerant. 3. Diū castellum occupāre frūstrā temptābant. (§ 190. a) 4. Neque iacere tela in mūrōs cessāvērunt. 5. Sed oppidum capere nōn poterant.

§ 218, page 95 The Faithless Tarpēia Once upon a time the Sabines were waging war with the Romans and had gained many victories. Already they were laying waste the fields next to the walls; already they were approaching the town. However the Romans had fled onto the Capitol and were far away from peril. They believed in strong walls and high rocks. In vain the Sabines hurled their weapons; in vain they attacked the strong gates; they could not take possession of the fort. Then they made a new plan. Tarpēia was a pretty, proud Roman girl. Daily she carried water to the Roman troops. The Sabines did not harm her because she had no weapons and the Sabines did not wage war with women and children. Tarpēia loved ornaments made of gold very much. Daily she saw the gold ornaments of the Sabines and soon she began to long for them. One of the Sabines said to her: "Lead the Sabine forces within the gates, O Tarpēia, and very great will be your rewards."

§ 228, page 99 I. 1. Who is sick? The slave whom I love is sick. 2. Whose shield do you have? I have the shield that the lieutenant sent to the fort. 3. To whom will the lieutenant give his shield? He will give the shield to my son. 4. Where did the ancient Germans live? The ancient Germans lived on the land that is next to the Rhine. 5. With whom were the Germans in the habit of waging war? The Germans used to wage war with the Romans, who were eager to overcome them. 6. Which men are pitching camp? These are the men by whose arms the Germans were conquered. 7. Which weapons

do your forces lack? Our forces lack swords and spears. 8. By whom was the left gate being held? The left gate was being held by (our) allies. 9. Which provinces have been occupied by the Romans. Many provinces have been occupied by the Romans. 10. Which men will the Gods favour? The Gods will favour good men. II. 1. Quam victōriam nūntiābis/bitis? Victōriam quam nautae reportāvērunt populō nūntiābō. 3. Virī quī castra ponēbant pugnae studēbant. 4. Tamen mox ā cōpīīs quās Sextus mīserat victī sunt. 5. Cōpīīs nostrīs resistere nōn poterant, sed ab eō locō sine morā fūgērunt.

§ 229, page 100 The Faithless Tarpēia (Concluded) Tarpēia, excited because of the Sabines' beautiful ornaments, could not resist and replied: "Give the ornaments that you wear on (your) left arms to me, and I shall quickly lead your forces into the fort." And the Sabines did not refuse; but through the tough, great gates of the fort they hastened to where Tarpēia led (them) and soon they stood between the firm and high walls. Then, without delay, they harshly threw (their) shields onto Tarpēia; for they were also bearing shields on their left arms! Thus was the treacherous girl, Tarpēia, killed; in this way did the Sabines take possession of the fort.

§ 234, page 103 I. 1. Neither the foot-soldiers nor the cavalrymen were able to take possession of the Roman fort 2. With extremely great they attacked the high walls daily. 3. The feet of the soldiers were often wounded by the stones that were being thrown down from the wall. 4. Which new plan did the leader make? 5. He tempted the faithless girl with beautiful ornaments. 6. What did the girl do? 7. The girl, excited by the gold, led the soldiers through the gates. 8. Yet she did not gain the rewards that she had asked for with the greatest eagerness. 9. Among the ancient Romans Tarpēia was not praised. II. 1. Quod navigium est illud quod videō? Illud navigium est Victōria; id nunc ventō idōneō/ secundō navigat et mox Italiae adpropinquābit. 2. Iūdicēs barbarōs rapī et interficī/necārī iussērunt. 3. Prīncipēs barbarōrum subitō fugere incēpērunt, sed celeriter ab equitibus captī sunt. 4. Rēx peditēs ad mūrū, dē quō oppidānī lapidēs maximō (cum) studiō iaciēbant, dūxit.

§ 237, page 105 I. 1. Do you hear the trumpets, Marcus? Not only do I hear the trumpets, but I can also see the rows of soldiers and the wagons full of baggage. 2. What legions do we see? These legions have recently come from Gaul. 3. What have they done there? Were they eager to fight or were they without courage? 4. They have fought many battles and have brought back great victories and many prisoners. 5. Who is the commander in chief of these legions? Caesar, the greatest general of the Romans. 6. Who is the horseman who is wearing a beautiful wreath? That horseman is my brother. The wreath has been given to him by the consul because he had fought with the greatest courage and had saved our fatherland from barbarians. II. 1. Quis patrem meum hodiē vīdit ? 2 Eum nūper vīdī. Ad domicilium tuum cum mātē et sorōre tuīs (tuā) properābat. 3. Homines ubi ā patriā longē absunt et cibō egent iniūriā continērī nōn

possunt. 4. Salūs mīlitum Caesarī imperātōrī cāra est. 5. Prīncipēs oppidum frūmentī plēnum quod ā cōnsule tenēbātur oppūgnāre studēbant. 6. Rēx captīvōrum impedīmenta dēlēri vetuit.

§ 239, page 106 I. 1. When the savages took Rome, they destroyed the greatest works of the kings. 2. The Romans have received (suffered) many defeats from the savages. 3. When the fear among the townspeople was greatest, their doubtful (wavering) spirits were strengthened by the famous orator. 4. Rome is on the bank of a big river. 5. When Caesar, the commander in chief, ordered his soldiers to take their weapons, they could not be restrained from the battle. 6. When the battle was fought, the general could not be found. 7. The general had been wounded by a arrow in the head and could not stand. 8. A foot soldier has carried him from the battle with great labour (effort). 9. He has held the general with his arms and saved him from the greatest dangers. 10. For his courage the good soldier has received a crown from the general. II. 1. Cōnsul corōnam in capite victōris posuit. 2. Ante portās ab oppidānīs acceptus est. 3. Ōrātor clārus eum laudāvit et dīxit: “Labōribus tuīs patriam ā calāmitāte servāvistī.” 4. Verba ōrātōris victōrī grāta fuērunt. 5. Patriam servāre opus magnum erat.

§ 240, page 107 The Cimbrian terror. Once upon a time the Cimbri and the Teutons, people of Germany, had approached Italy with their wives and children, and they had conquered the Roman forces with a very great battle. When the flight of the legions was announced, the fear of all of the Romans (Roman legions? Romanae is female) was very great, and the Romans, heavily excited, made frequent sacrifices to the gods and sought safety. Then/at that time Manlius, the orator, strengthened the hearts/spirits of the people as follows: - “We have taken (received) a great defeat. Our towns are taken by the Cimbri and the Teutons, our farmers are killed, our fields are laid waste, the troops of the savages are approaching Rome. If we, therefore, do not fight a new battle (or: and so unless we fight a new battle) with new spirits and drive the Germans out of our fatherland without delay, there will be no safety for our women and children. Save the children! Save our fatherland! Previously, we were overcome because our generals were weak. Now Marius, the famous general, who has gained many other victories already, will lead the legions and he will hasten to free our minds from the Cimbrian terror.” At that time, Marius was waging war in Africa. He has been called from Africa to Italy without delay. He has made a levy of new troops not only on the whole of Italy but also on the provinces of the allies. He has trained the soldiers, moreover, with severe discipline and continuous labour. Then he has quickly hastened with the foot soldiers and the horsemen, who were already eager for battle, to the camp of the Germans. The fighting was long and severe. Then the savages fled and many were killed by the horsemen during their flight. Marius has been called father of the fatherland.

§ 245, page 109 I. 1. Which city do we see? The city you see is Rome. 2. The Roman citizens had strengthened their city with high towers and long walls. 3. The winds

prevented the men-of-war from approaching the territory of the enemies. 4. The general has received golden spurs and other decorations from his retainers. 5. The Roman soldiers have waged fierce wars with/against the enemies and have conquered/defeated them with great slaughter. 6. Some animals love the land, others the sea. 7. The men-of-war that were carrying aid to the general have been destroyed by the enemies with fire. 8. In this sea we have seen many birds that had flown far away from land. 9. Haven't you seen the men-of-war of the enemies and the fires that our city was being destroyed with? Yes, but we have seen neither the slaughter of the citizens nor the flight of the retainers. 10. Birds and other animals have quickly begun to seek safety by flight when they saw the fire. 11. The judge didn't stand in the ranks of foot soldiers, did he? Not at all, the judge was among the horsemen and his horse wore a beautiful decoration.

II.1. Inopiā frūmentī animālia vīcī vīvere nōn poterant. 2. Imperātor, ubi fāmam audīvit, equitem ad vīcum celeriter mīsit. 3. Eques equum pulchrum habēbat et calcāria aurea/aurī gerēbat. 4. Cīvibus dīxit: "Clientēs vestrōs cum equīs et carrīs ad castra nostra mittite, et cōpiam frūmentī accipiētis." 5. Animīs laetīs mātūrāvērunt verbīs eius pārēre.

§ 248, page 112 animal n -al avis f -is
 caedēs f long vowel (not ō) + s calcar n -ar
 calamitās f long vowel (not ō) + s caput n caput
 eques m -es (-itis) fīnis m -nis flūmen n -n ignis
 m -nis īnsigne n -e labour m -or lapis m
 exception legiō f -ō mare n -e mīles m -es (itis)
 nāvis f -is opus n -us salūs f long vowel (not ō)
 + s urbs f consonant + s

§ 249, page 112 I. The first
 bridge over the Rhine.

The safety of the allies was always dear to the Romans. Once upon a time, the Gauls, friends of the Romans, had received many wrongs from the Germans, who lived across the river Rhine. When ambassadors came from them to Caesar, the general of the Romans, and asked for help, the Romans hurried with long (great) marches (= a forced march) to the country of the enemy. Soon they came to the banks of the great river. The general was eager to lead his troops across the river, but he could by no way (do that). He had no ships. The water was deep. The general, however, a famous man, (who was) never moved by adverse fortune, made a new plan. He ordered his men to build a bridge over the wide river. Never before had a bridge over the Rhine been seen. When the enemies saw the bridge that the Romans had made, they began to prepare flight without delay, moved by the greatest fear.

II. 1. hostis/hostēs summum montem occupāverat/occupāverant. 2. erant multae arborēs in collibus adversīs. 3. castra ad pulchrum fontem posuimus. 4. iter per hostium fīnēs numquam est sine perīculō. 5. tempus mēnsis idōneum erat itinerī. 6. dentēs monstrī erant longī. 7. peditēs, ubi

sanguinem captīvōrum vīdērunt, moenia summā vī petere/oppūgnāre incēpērunt.

§ 258, page 115 I The Romans invade the Enemy's Country. Once the Roman foot soldiers with the swift horsemen made a journey to the enemies' city. When they were not far away, they seized a farmer, who explained to them a short and easy way. Already the Romans could see the high walls, strong towers and other works of the city. On the walls there stood many chiefs. When the chiefs saw the Romans, they order the citizens to throw stones and other weapons from the walls. Then the brave soldiers could not be kept from battle and the eager general ordered a signal with the trumpet to be given. With the greatest force they all hastened. The commander in chief committed all the baggage to his lieutenant, Sextus. Sextus placed the baggage on the top of the hill. The battle was heavy and keen, but the enemies were not equal to the Romans. Some were killed, others were taken. Among the prisoners were the mother and sister of the king. Only a few Romans were wounded by the enemies. The favourable battle was pleasing to the Romans. Fortune always favours the brave. II. Alī mēnsēs brevēs, alī longī sunt/ Mēnsēs alī longī alī brevēs sunt. 2. Summum montem occupāre erat difficile. 3. Apud collēs Italiae sunt fontēs multī et pulchrī. 4. Mīlitēs ibi sedēbant ubi impedīmenta conlocāta erant quia pedēs (eōrum) dēfessī erant. 5. Urbs quam mīlitēs petere/oppūgnāre studēbant moenibus validīs et turribus altīs mūnīta erat. 6. Nōne rēx corōnam gravem aurī et omnem pecūniam suam servō perfidō mandāvit? Vērō, sed servus antea perfidus numquam fuerat.

§ 261, page 116 I. 1. Before the arrival of Caesar, the swift horsemen of the enemies had made a fierce attack on the camp. 2. To restrain the army from the battle was not easy. 3. After his arrival, Caesar ordered the legionary soldiers to be led out of the camp. 4. Before the camp there was a fight with the enemies' cavalry. 5. After a short time the cavalry fled across the river where the enemies' camp was situated. 6. Then the victorious commander in chief (apposition: victor, commander in chief) laid waste the fields and burned the villages of the enemies. 7. However, he has not stormed the camp, because the soldiers were tired and the place difficult. 8. The enemies did not cease to throw spears, which have injured only a few. 9. After the adverse fight, the chiefs of the Gauls were eager to send ambassadors to Caesar, but they could not persuade the people. II. 1. Vidistīne nāvem longam in lacū? 2. Eam nōn in lacū sed in portū vidī. 3. Ventō validō nauta frātre nāvigāre vetuit. 4. Num Caesar impetum equitātum ā cornū dextrō fecit? 5. Minimē, impetum ā cornū sinistrō fecit. 6. Quis vėlōcem equum tuum pārere docuit? 7. Manibus meīs equum exercuī, neque opus erat difficile. 8. Pulchrum est animal et vīm habet magnam.

§ 270, page 119 I. 1. In Corinth all decorations of gold had been seized by victorious leaders. 2. Caesar has led the army to Geneva with long (large) marches. 3. Which bridge had the enemy burnt? The enemy had burnt the bridge over the Rhine. 4. At Pompeii you will be able (pl.) to see many houses of the Romans. 5. The consul hastened from Rome to the

country on (with) a swift horse. 6. Many people were sitting in the house of the consul. 7. The general had ordered the lieutenant to sail to Athens with many men-of-war. 8. Before the walls of the city are rows of high trees. 9. Because of the high trees we could find neither the lake nor the harbour. 10. Caesar drilled his legions that were in Gaul with frequent battles. 11. Daily he pitched camp in a suitable place and fortified (it). II. 1. Caesar, imperātor clārus, ubi Rōmā discesserat, equō vēlōcī ad prōvinciam Romānam properāvit. 2. Fāmam dē sociīs Genāvae audīverat. Dē sociīs quī Genāvae erant fāmam audīverat. 3. Post adventum Caesar mīlitēs convocāvit et eōs (eōsque) proelium committere iussit. 4. Hostēs terga vertere properāvērunt, aliī quia timēbant, aliī propter vulnera. 5. Nūper Athēnīs fuī et locum ubi iūdicēs sedēbant vīdī. Nuper Athenis eram (fui) locumque vidi ubi sedebant iudices. 6. Marcus et Sextus sunt frātrēs meī; alter Rōmae, alter rūrī habitat/vīvit.

§ 271, page 121 Daedalus and Icarus Crete is an ancient island that is beaten by the high water of the great sea. There Minos once upon a time was king. Daedalus, who was fleeing out of his fatherland, Greece, came to him. King Minos received him with kind words and gave him a dwelling place at Crete. And in this place Daedalus lived without worry and made many famous works for the king. After a long time, however, Daedalus began to long for his dear native land. He was eager to hasten home, but he could not persuade the king and the savage sea forbade flight.

§ 276. page 122 I. Galba the farmer. Galba the farmer lives in the country. Every day he begins to work at daybreak, and he does not cease in his zeal before the night. At midday his daughter Julia calls him to dinner. At night he turns his tired feet home. In the summer the sons of the farmer give their father aid. At winter the farmer sends them to school. There the teacher tells the boys many stories about the exploits of Caesar. In the summer the farmer's sons employ themselves in unending toils and the heavy work of the field is not troublesome to them. Galba lives without any care and does not fear adversity. II. 1. Eō mēnse fuērunt multa proelia in Galliā. 2. Equitātus hostium impetum in Caesaris aciem fēcit. 3. Prīmā hōrā noctis nāvis fluctibus superāta est. 4. Secundō diē barbarī in Caesaris fidem venīre studēbant / studuērunt. 5. Spē victōriae commōtus rēx proelium commīserat,. 6. Eō annō īgnis multās avēs aliaque animālia dēlēvit. 7. Sanguinem in dentibus ferae vidēbāmus / vīdimus.

§ 277. page 123 Daedalus and Icarus (continued) Then Daedalus, moved by heavy troubles (heavily troubled), spoke as follows to his son Icarus: "My heart, Icarus, is full of sadness nor do my eyes lack tears. I am most of all eager to depart from Crete, to hasten to Athens; but the king refuses to listen to my words and takes away all hope of return. But I shall never be conquered by adversity. Land and sea are hostile, but I shall find another way of flight." Then he directs his mind to unknown arts (notice acc.plu. in -īs) and makes a wonderful plan. For he places feathers in a row and makes true wings.

§ 281. page 125 3. doceō mē; docēs tē; docet sē; docēmus nōs; docētis vōs; docent sē.

§ 283. page 125 I. 1 My mother is dear to me and your mother is dear to you. 2. Your letters were pleasing to us and our letters were pleasing to you. 3. The messenger of the king, who is with us, will answer nothing. 4. The messengers have demanded peace and friendship for them and their companions. 5. If you will take up arms, I will seize the kingdom. 6. Who of you both is a Roman citizen. Neither of us. 7. At that time many suffered punishment because they had attacked the kingdom. 8. Inflict punishment on the fierce enemies of our native land, Caesar. 9. At daybreak some entrusted themselves to flight, moved by fear; others, however, sustained the attack of our army with great courage. 10. When the sister of the king heard about the adverse (outcome of the) battle, she killed herself at Pompeii. II. 1. Quem docēs? Mē doceō. 2. Mīles gladiō sē(sē) vulnerāvit. 3. Magister nōs laudat, sed vōs nōn laudat / neque vōs laudat. 4. Itaque supplicium dē vōbis sūmet, sed nōs supplicium nōn dabimus/ neque nōs supplicium dabimus. (according to my dictionary, supplicium as punishment usually means the death penalty. Beware ye lazy boys!) 5. Quis Rōmam iter mēcum faciet? 6. Tēcum ad portās urbis iter faciam. 7. Quis nōbis viam dēmōnstrābit? Dī vōbis viam dēmōnstrābunt.

§ 284. page 125 Daedalus and Icarus (concluded) The boy, Icarus, stood next to him (lit. stood in the same place) and saw his father's wonderful work. After the finished touch (the last hand) had been put to the wings, Daedalus tried them and flew in the air(s) like a bird. Then he fastened wings to his son's shoulders and taught him to fly and said: "I forbid you, my son, to approach either the sun or the sea. If you approach the waves, the water will harm your wings, and if you approach the sun, the fire will burn them." Then father and son begin their difficult journey. They move their wings and commit themselves to the air. But the foolish boy does not obey his father's words. He approaches the sun. His wings are burned and Icarus falls down into the sea and loses his life. Daedalus, however, flew without any danger across the waves to the island of Sicily.

§ 288. page 127 I.1. You and I live in the same city. 2. We are not afraid of the journey itself, but of the ferocious beasts that are said to be in the dense forest. 3. Once upon a time we ourselves made the same journey. 4. At that time we saw many wild beasts. 5. But they did not hurt us. 6. Caesar himself snatched a shield out of the hands of a soldier and hastened to the very line of battle. 7. Therefore the soldiers threw their spears into the enemies' bodies with the greatest courage. 8. The Romans also received severe wounds. 9. Finally the enemies retreated and fled in all directions. 10. At the same hour a letter was sent to Rome by the general himself. 11. In the same month the captives were also sent to Italy 12. But many refused to make the difficult journey across the mountains because of their wounds, and were said to be in Geneva. II.1. Pompeiīs

est mōns mīrus. 2. (Ego) ipse, ubi (in) eō locō eram, eum montem vīdī. 3. Eōdem diē multae urbēs īgne et lapidibus ex monte ipsō dēlētae sunt. 4. Num vēram eius calamitātis fabulam audīvisti(s)? 5. Eō diē sōl ipse hominibus lūcem dare nōn poterat. 6. (Tū) ipse eam fābulam nōbis nārrāre dēbēs.

§ 289. page 127 How Horatius held the bridge. When Tarquin the Proud, the seventh and last king of the Romans was expelled into banishment by the angry Romans, he asked Porsena, the king of the Etruscans for help. Soon Porsena came to Rome with great forces, and the city itself was in great danger. In the whole region the Roman army had been conquered. The king had already seized the Janiculum. Never before were the Romans held by such great fear. They hastened from the fields into the city and fortified the town itself with the greatest zeal.

§ 294. page 129 I. A German Chieftain addresses his followers. That brave leader of the Germans called together his men, and strengthened their spirits in this way. "I have called you, who live in this country, together to this place, because you with me have to free those fields and houses from the wrongs of the Romans. This will not be hard for us, because those enemies fear these dense forests, wild beasts whose footprints they see, and the high mountains. If we are strong, the gods themselves will show us the way of safety. That sun, those eyes have seen our losses. Therefore the name of that Roman republic is hateful not only to us, but also to all people who love liberty. I call you to arms. Practise that ancient courage and you will conquer." II. 1. Cantatne avis ista? 2. Haec avis et aestāte et hieme cantat et vōcem pulchram habet / vōxque eius pulchra est. 3. Illae avēs rūrī hieme nōn cantant. 4. Ēripe pīlum ē manibus istīus mīlitis et domum mēcum venī. 5. Istīs ipsīs oculīs vestigia vidēbis inimīcī invīsī, quī domicilium meum cremāvit et impetum in fratrem meum fēcīt. 6. Propter hās / eās rēs dē eō supplicium sine morā sūmere dēbēmus. 7. Hostēs reī pūblicae supplicium nōn semper dant.

§ 295. page 130 How Horatius held the bridge (continued) One part of the city seemed sufficiently fortified by walls, the other part by the river. But there was a bridge over the river that nearly allowed the enemies to pass. Then Horatius Cocles, a brave man, shouted (said with a great voice), "Cut down the bridge, Romans! Shortly Porsenna will lead his troops across (it) into the city." Already there were enemies on the bridge, but Horatius with two companions hastened to the farthest part of the bridge, and these alone sustained the frontline of the enemy. Then to be sure the Roman citizens begin to cut down the bridge from the rear, and the enemy tries in vain to overcome Horatius.

§ 298. page 132 I. 1. Someone fell from the bridge down into the river but he was saved without any danger. 2. There is truly some good fortune in every man's life. 3. Not even any of the soldiers stayed in the camp. 4. If you see anyone at my house, order

him to leave. 5. If anyone holds the bridge, not even such a great army can take the city. 6. The city was not sufficiently fortified and at midday a certain king had almost led his troops across the bridge. 7. Finally a certain soldier leaped down in the waves (while) armed and turned his eyes to the other bank unharmed. 8. Everyone ought to give that brave soldier something. 9. Such courage has in fact always pleased the Romans. 10. Once Corinth was a large enough city and nearly equal to Rome itself; but now the walls have fallen down and few remains of that city can be found. 11. Everyone loves liberty, and to some the title of king is hateful. II. 1. Sī Cornēlius quendam Corinthī vīderis (future perfect), mitte eum ad mē. 2. Paene omnēs mīlitēs quī in fluctūs dēcidērunt incolumēs erant/fuērunt. 3. Nē Pompeiīs quidem tantum īgnem vīdī. 4. (Ego) ipse/ipsa alicui aliquid nārrāre studuī/studēbam. 5. Quisque opus suum laudābat / Suum quisque laudabat opus. 6. Vīdistīne rūrī aliquem? Quemquam nōn vīdī. 7. Nisī quis cum Horātiō in ponte mānēbit, rēs pūblica summō erit in perīculō.

§ 299. page 132 How Horatius held the bridge (concluded)

Soon, when a small part of the bridge remained, Horatius ordered his comrades to leave and with amazing perseverance held back the attack of that whole army alone. At last the bridge fell down into the river with a great crash. But then Horatius retreated and jumped down armed into the waters. The enemy hurled many spears at him; however, he swam across through the waves to the other bank unharmed. Because of such great deeds the Roman people not only gave him other great rewards, but also placed a statue of Horatius in a public place.

§ 306. page 134 I. 1. What were the scouts seeking for? The scouts were seeking for the most opportune time for the march. 2. In the middle of the wood we made fires as frequent as possible, because we had never before seen wild beasts so audacious. 3. In ancient times the Germans were braver than the Gauls. 4. Caesar was more famous than the enemies who killed him. 5. Each person carried a huge shield and quite a long spear. 6. Among the foreigners the Germans were the boldest and the bravest. 7. The mind of men is quicker than their body. 8. The men of some lands are very unfortunate. 9. The bodies of the Germans were more huge (bigger) than those of the Romans. 10. The very keen leaders of the Gauls led their very quick horses across a certain river without any delay. 11. In the summer, the days are longer than in the winter. 12. A certain commander in chief has asked (from) the scouts about the recent arrival of the men-of-war. II. 1. Omnium avium vėlōcissima/celerrima est aquila. 2. Quaedam animālia vėlōciōra/celeriōra sunt quam equus vėlōcissimus/celerrimus. 3. Nōmen Rōmānum invīsissimum erat hostibus reī pūblīcae. 4. Rōmānī dē sociīs perfidīs supplicium gravissimum semper sūmpsērunt. 5. Aegrior eram, itaque ab urbe rūs properāvī. 6. Mārcus aliquōs amīcōs cāriōrēs quam Caesarem habēbat. 7. Nōne dē proeliō fāmam recentīōrem quaesīvistī(s)? 8. Nē post victōriam tam opportūnam quidem amīcitiā imperātōris quaesīvit.

FROM HERE SOME LATIN TO ENGLISH EXERCISES ARE MISSING

§ 310 page 136 I. 1. No one saw soldiers more spirited than the Romans. 2. The general immediately ordered the fastest possible messengers to carry the letter to Rome. 3. Many rivers are milder than the Rhine. 4. Among the Romans who was more renowned than Caesar? 5. I saw nothing more beautiful than the city of Rome. 6. Suddenly, with a great shout, the very bold multitude joined a more violent battle. 7. Your horse isn't slow, is it? Truly, not slow, but faster than an eagle. 8. When I was in Rome, no one was more friendly to me than Sextus. 9. Certain women wished to give food to the soldiers. 10. The king forbade the citizens to leave the city at night. 11. That boy is thinner than this woman. 12. The scout pointed out two ways, one easy, the other more difficult. **II.** 1. Quam urbem Rōmam pulchriorem vīdistī/vīdistis ? 2. Gallī Germānīs alacriōrēs nōn erant/fuērunt. 3. Aquila equō tardior nōn est. 4. Mulier alacris noctū iter facere nōn timēbat/timuit (Mulier alacris nōn timēbat/timuit nē iter noctū faceret). 5. Multitūdinis animī/mentēs lēniōrēs amīciōrēsq̄ue erant. 6. Sed rēgis mēns dissimillima erat (Sed rēgis animus dissimillimus erat). 7. Rēx nōbilī patrī suō similis nōn erat. 8. Hī collēs sunt humiliōrēs montibus ingentibus fīnium nostrōrum/Hī collēs sunt humiliōrēs quam montēs ingentēs fīnium nostrōrum.

§ 314 page 138 I. 1. The remaining enemies, who had commenced battle on the right wing, fled down from the higher place and retreated into the largest forest. 2. The enemy's camp had been pitched in the farthest part of the forest. 3. Most/Many captives were led to Caesar by the cavalry. 4. But Caesar ordered them to be given over (in)to slavery. 5. On the next day a large crowd of women was found by the Romans in the bottom of the valley. 6. These women, very much terrified by Caesar's arrival, were eager to kill themselves. 7. They also had heard more stories of the crimes of the Roman army. 8. The reputation of those soldiers was not the best. 9. A larger supply of grain was found in the buildings of the foreigners. 10. No one can contend in frequent battles without some danger. **II.** 1. Mulierēs reliquae ex domiciliīs suīs fūgērunt et sē/sēsē abdidērunt. 2. Terrēbantur neque capī cupiēbant neque in servitūtem trādī. 3. Nihil servitūte peius esse potest. 4. Servitūs morte peior est. 5. In Rōmānō imperiō plūrimī occīsī sunt quia servōs esse recūsāvērunt. 6. Patriam trādere pessimum scelus est.

§ 318 page 139 I. 1. The foreigners decided to commence battle so much the more because the Romans appeared to be weak. 2. My plan is much better than yours because it is much easier. 3. This road is much wider than that. 4. The foreigners were no slower than the Romans. 5. Your horse is a little faster than mine. 6. They that were a little stronger prevented the rest from leaving the entrance. 7. Among those states, Germany has the best soldiers. 8. The nearer road, which leads through this valley, is between the harbor and the lake[b]. 9. The slaves that inhabited the hither fields did not wish to leave their former

masters because they loved them. 10. The furthest parts of Germany never came under the protection of the Romans. 11. For the access across the Rhine was much more difficult for the Roman army. **II.** 1. Aliud multō difficilior iter per citeriōrem Galliam relinquēbātur. 2. Antīquīs temporibus nūlla cīvitās erat fortior/validior quam imperium Rōmānum. 3. Ulteriōris Galliae cīvitātēs obsidēs Caesarī trādere nōn cupīvērunt/cupiēbant. 4. Servitūs est nihilō melior/potior quam mors. 5. Cīvēs optimī nōn amantur ā peiōribus. 6. Statim hostēs ācrēs in silvam proximam sē recēpērunt, nam recentibus Caesaris victōriīs terrēbantur.

§ 324 pages 141 Quaedam laetē, laetius, laetissimē; laete, laetius, laetissime; superbē, superbius, superbiissimē; molestē, molestius, molestissimē; amīcē, amīcius, amīcissimē; ācriter, ācrius, ācerrimē; breviter, brevius, brevissimē; graviter, gravius, gravissimē; recenter, recentius, recentissimē.

§ 326 pages 141-142 I. 1. No deed was better waged than that famous battle when Marius with a much smaller army put to flight the much larger forces of the Germans. 2. The enemy boldly made attacks against the cohorts of the Romans. 3. However, Marius very bravely held all these back. 4. The foreigners were no stronger than the Romans. 5. At first, the foreigners seemed to be superior, then the Romans fought more fiercely. 6. At last, when they had already fought in a nearly equal battle for a very long time, the foreigners took to flight. 7. As soon as they heard the rumor of that defeat, certain tribes of the Germans hid themselves in the furthest regions of their territory. 8. The Romans won more often than the enemy because they had (used to have) better weapons. 9. Among all peoples, the Romans were (used to be) the most powerful. 10. As soon as these cohorts withdrew (in)to a more leveled region, they pitched camp without any difficulty. **II.** 1. Aliquae/Quaedam gentēs facile ab hostibus [suīs] superantur. 2. Germānia Galliā multō maior est. 3. Nōne Rōmānī inter Ītaliae gentēs plūrimū valēbant? 4. Propter vulnera mīles difficillimē corpus suū ē fossā trāxit. 5. Nec/neque currere nec/neque pugnāre poterat. 6. Quis eum servāvit? Eques quīdam rem audācter suscepit. 7. Rūmōrēs dē mīlitis morte vērī nōn erant.

§ 332 page 144 I. 1. Caesar set the largest part of the buildings on fire. 2. A large part of the fortification was destroyed by the water of the river. 3. The Gauls of this region had gathered five thousand people. 4. Two of my brothers heard the same rumor. 5. Who of the Romans was more renowned than Caesar? 6. Five cohorts from that legion were defending the camp as bravely as possible. 7. This place was equally distant from Caesar's camp and the Germans' camp. 8. As soon as Caesar arrived, he demanded more provisions from the allies. 9. Had the merchants not learned the size of the island? They had learned the length but not the width. 10. A few of the enemy occupied the hill that our scouts saw.

II. 1. Duōs/Duo frātrēs habeo (duo frātrēs mihi sunt), et ūnus ex eīs Rōmae vīvit/habitat. (Mihi sunt frātrēs duo quōrum alter Rōmae vīvit). 2. Caesar tribus legiōnibus ipsum oppidum oppugnāvit/oppugnābat. 3. Ūnā hōrā magnam partem mūnitiōnis dēlēvit. 4. Ubi hostēs portās diūtius dēfendere nōn potuērunt, sē in collem recēpērunt quī proximē/ « brevī spatiō

»*/ « breve spatium »**) aberat. 5. Ibi eōrum tria mīlia Rōmānīs fortiter restitērunt. * Abl of measure of difference (as found in Cicero) ** Acc of extent (as found in Caesar)

§ 337 pages 145-146 I. Caesar waged war in Gaul for seven years. In the first year, he defeated the Helvetii, and in the same year many tribes of the Germans surrendered themselves to him. For many years now the Germans had troubled the Gauls and the German leaders had often led their forces across the Rhine. They were not coming one at a time, but many thousands of men were marching to Gaul. For that reason, the leaders of Gaul called an assembly together and decided to send ambassadors to Caesar. As soon as Caesar heard this rumor, he assembled his forces without delay. At dawn, he bravely commenced battle with the Germans. They fought violently for a whole day. Caesar himself led the battle line on the right wing. A large part of the German army fell. After the great slaughter, a few fled many for miles to the river. **II.** Caesar ā flūmine mīlia passuum duo castra posuit. 2. Castra fossā quīndecim pedēs lātā et vāllō novem pedēs altō mūnīvit. 3. Hostium castra « magnō spatiō »*/ « magnum spatium »**/ longissimē aberant. 4. Postrīdiē decem mīlia passuum hōrīs tribus « īre contendit » (cucurrit). 5. Subitō hostēs omnibus cōpiīs (vīribus) in novissimum agmen impetum fēcērunt. 6. Hōrās duās Rōmānī ā barbarīs pressī sunt. 7. Hōrīs tribus post (Horā quārtā) barbarī fugiēbant. * Abl of measure of difference (as found in Cicero) ** Acc of extent (as found in Caesar)

§ 341 page 147 I. 1. Contrary to Caesar's expectation, three of the lieutenants were afraid to travel through the enemy's territory. 2. Who encouraged them? The general encouraged them and he tried to persuade them, but he could not. 3. What terrified the lieutenants? Either fear of the enemy, who was pressing hard from all sides, or the length of the road terrified them. 4. Nevertheless, nearly all feared Caesar much more than the enemy. 5. The bravest tribes of Gaul originated from the Germans. 6. Why were they so brave? Because they allowed neither wine nor other things which destroy courage to be brought to them. 7. Caesar questioned the merchants about the island of Britain, but he was not able to learn anything. 8. Therefore, he himself decided to seek this land, and nearly in the middle of the summer he set out with many men-of-war. 9. He completed the trip with great speed and disembarked in a very suitable spot. 10. The barbarians tried to keep him off from the island with all their might. 11. However, he pursued the barbarians for many miles; yet without the cavalry he was not able to overtake them. **II.** 1. Hostēs, contrā opīniōnem nostram, fūgērunt et equitātus eōs subsecūtus est. 2. Ex omnibus partibus multitūdinis/turbæ oriēbantur/« ortī sunt » clāmōrēs eōrum quī vulnerābantur. 3. Caesar passus nōn est equitātum longius īnsequī. 4. Equitātus hōrā prīmā profectus est et hōrā quārtā ad castra revertēbātur. 5. Circum castra Rōmāna vallum erat duodecim pedēs altum. 6. Caesar diēs trēs propter/ob rem frūmentāriam morābitur. 7. Omnēs ferē lēgātī hostēs verēbantur et iter morārī cōnātī sunt./cōnābantur.

§ 353 pages 152-153 I. 1. They come to [lead, send, see, hear, be led, be sent, be seen, be heard.] 2. We flee lest [we be captured, we be handed over, we see, we be killed,

we be seized, we resist.] 3. He sends messengers who are to [speak, listen, come, recount, be heard, sit in the meeting.] 4. They fortify the camp that they may [defend themselves, hold back the attack, defeat the enemy, seek safety] more easily. **II.** 1. Helvētiī lēgātōs mittunt ut pācem petant. 2. Prīmā lūce proficiscuntur ut ante noctem iter longius faciant. 3. Mulierēs in silvam abdent nē capiantur. 4. Gallī bella multa gerunt ut patriam suam [ā] servitūte libērent. 5. Rōmānīs fortiter resistent nē dēleantur.

§ 360 page 155 I. 1. They had come to (lead, send, see, hear, be led, be sent, be seen, be heard.) 2. He was fleeing lest he (be captured, be handed over, be seen, be killed, be seized, resist.) 3. He sent messengers who are to (speak, listen, come, recount, be heard, sit in the meeting.) 4. They fortified the camp that they may (defend themselves, hold back the attack, defeat the enemy, seek safety) more easily. **II.** 1. Caesar mīlitēs hortātus est ut fortius pugnārent. 2. Helvētiī domōs suās relīquērunt ut bellum gererent. 3. Explōrātōrēs statim profectī sunt nē ā Germānīs caperentur. 4. Caesar dē eīs supplicia sūmpsīt ut aliī terrērentur magis. 5. Nūntiōs Rōmam mīsīt quī victōriam nūntiārent.

§ 368 page 159 I. 1. He asks and urges so that he himself may speak. 2. Caesar ordered the Helvetii that they not make a march through the province. 3. Caesar did not order the Helvetii to make a march through the province. 4. He persuaded the citizens to leave from their lands. 5. Caesar will advise the chiefs to not commence battle. 6. He demanded that they not wage war with the Helvetii or with their allies. 7. I asked them not to set out. 8. I could not persuade them to stay at home. **II.** 1a. Quis Caesarem iter facere iussit ? 1b. Quis Caesarī imperāvit ut iter faceret? 2. Perfidī explōrātōrēs eī persuāsērunt ut prīmā lūce proficiscerētur. 3. Ab eō petent nē supplicium sūmat. 4. Postulāvit ut ad castra venīrent. 5. Eōs monuit/līs suāsīt ut omnia nārrārent/dīcerent.

§ 373 page 161 I. 1. Caesar feared that the punishment of the captives would not please the Gauls. 2. The Romans themselves greatly feared that the Helvetii would make a march through the province. 3. They feared that not enough grain supply could be sent. 4. I fear that I may not be able to hold back the attack of the enemy. 5. He feared that the baggage had been taken by the enemy. 6. Caesar never feared that the legions would be defeated. 7. The legions did not fear fighting. **II.** 1. Timēmus ut veniant. 2. Timēmus nē veniant. 3. Timēbāmus nē vēnissent. 4. Timēbāmus ut vēnissent. 5. Magnopere timēbant ut castra dēfendī posset. 6. Paene omnēs castra relinquere timēbant.

§ 378 page 164 I. 1. The boy, fearing to be captured, flees. 2. The eagle, having been stirred by anger, had tried to kill the rest of the birds. 3. The soldiers, being hard pressed by the enemy, could not throw their spears. 4. Caesar, when about to praise the tenth legion, proceeded to the first line of troops. 5. The general having encouraged the cavalry to fight bravely, gave the sign to begin battle. 6. The soldiers, having pursued the enemy for eight miles, returned to the camp with many captives. 7. The rising sun saw many dead. 8. The

Romans, having suspected a bold plan, did not entrust themselves to the barbarians. 9. The ship, having gone out of the harbor, was in no danger. **II.** 1. Exercitus iter in hostium finibus faciēns in maximō/summō periculō erat. 2. Territī longitūdine itineris patriam/domum dēsīderābant. 3. Explōrātōrēs profectūrī victōriae clāmōrēs audīvērunt. 4. Multōs diēs morātī aedificia incendimus ac discessimus/profectīque sumus. 5. Rōmae habitāns/vīvēns ōrātōrēs multō meliōrēs quam hōs audīvī. 6. Mīlitēs trāns/ultrā flūmen pugnantēs nihilō fortiōrēs nōbīs sunt.

§ 382 page 166 I. You prefer (sing.), you do not wish (sing.), you wish, we do not wish. 2. That he may not wish, that we might wish, that he may prefer. 3. Do not wish (sing.), to wish, to have not wished, to prefer. 4. He wishes, you prefer, that he might not wish, do not wish. 5. At the rising of the sun, the birds began to sing. 6. After the shouts were heard, the barbarians refused to proceed. 7. Having Caesar encouraged the legions, the soldiers fought a little braver. 8. As these things had been perceived, the Helvetii persuaded their neighbors to make a march with them. 9. The toils having been completed, the soldiers were asking Caesar to give them rewards. 10. A meeting having been summoned, the chiefs responded in the following way. 11. The leader, while he was delaying in the lands of the Helvetii for more days, set many villages on fire. 12. The size of the Germans having been examined, some of the Romans were afraid. 13. After the merchants had been asked, Caesar could find out no more. **II.** 1. nōlēbat, nē mālint, voluērunt. 2. māvīs, ut nōllent, volunt. 3. volumus, māluerant, ut mālīt. 4. Rūmōre audītō, Caesar legiōnibus imperāvit ut celerius (citius) prōgrederentur. 5. Caesare duce virī iter facere volēbant. 6. Paucī, rūmōribus quōs audierant territī, domī manēre māluērunt. 7. Hīs (Ēīs, Quibus) relictīs, reliquī quam celerrimē festīnāvērunt/properāvērunt/mātūrāvērunt. 8. Caesar, susceptā rē, diūtius morārī nōlēbat.

§ 388 page 168 I. He is made, he will be made, that he may be made, we were being made. 2. I am being made, you will be made (sing.), that they might be made, to be made, they are made. 3. You will be made (pl.), that we may be made, you are made (sing.), we will be made. 4. The soldiers were so late that they did not arrive at the camp before night. 5. The sun makes all things to be beautiful. 6. The dangers were of such kind that no one wanted to set out. 7. The enemy's cavalry fought with our cavalry in the march, with such a result however that our men were superior in all parts. 8. The courage of our soldiers caused the enemy to hold back not even one attack. 9. The people were so bold that in no way could they be restrained. 10. The space was so small that the soldiers could not easily throw their spears. 11. This battle having been done, the barbarians were so terrified that ambassadors were sent to Caesar from the furthest tribes. 12. This battle was done so that ambassadors might not be sent to Caesar. **II.** 1. Id fīet, fīēbant, ut id fīat. 2. Id fit, fīet, fierī. 3. fiunt, fīebāmus, nē id fīat. 4. Mīlitēs tam fortēs sunt ut vincant. 5. Mīlitēs fortēs sunt ut vincant. 6. Mūnītiō tam valida (firma) facta est ut capī nōn posset. 7. Mūnītiō valida (firma) facta est nē capī posset. 8. Oppidō captō (Urbe captā), oppidānī timēbant nē servī fierent.

9. Quae cīvitās tam īnfirma est ut sēsē dēfendere nōlit?

§ 394 pages 170-171 I. 1. In the forest of Germany there are many kinds of wild animals which have not been seen in the other places. 2. There were two ways by which the Helvetii could leave from their home. 3. There was no force, no town, no garrison that might defend itself with arms. 4. All the grain having been seized, there was nothing at home by which they could prevent death. 5. The Romans chose Galba as leader and they set out with the greatest haste. 6. Nor was there anyone from such a great crowd who wanted to delay. 7. The Germans are not such men as to fear Caesar's arrival. 8. The consuls having been killed, there were some who wanted to elect him king. 9. The peace having been made, there was no one who was unwilling to surrender their arms. 10. Amongst the Helvetii who was there that was more noble than him? **II.** 1. Rōmānī urbem suam Rōmam vocāvērunt. 2. Urbs ā Rōmānīs Rōma vocāta est. 3. Cīvēs meliōrēs eum rēgem creāre cupiēbant. 4. Mīles fortis nōn is erat quī fugeret. 5. Nēmō erat quī mē amīcum vocāret. 6. Nōn īī sunt quī amīcōs suōs trādant. 7. Erant quī eum omnium fortissimum vocārent.

§ 400 pages 172-173 I. 1. When the Helvetii had set out from their home in the time of our fathers, they had put the consul's army to flight. 2. When Caesar came to Gaul, the Helvetii were seeking other fields. 3. Although Caesar was in hither Gaul, yet he was informed of the plans of the Helvetii. 4. Since the Helvetii were the most renowned in war, Caesar refused them permission to pass through the province. 5. Since the ambassador had heard these things, he informed Caesar. 6. Since the chiefs were giving hostages to each other, the Romans prepared for war. 7. Since that had been announced, Caesar hurried to set out from the city. 8. Not even in courage were the Gauls equal to the Germans. 9. Caesar was weak neither in body nor in spirit. 10. That war began at that time when Caesar was consul. **II.** 1. Tum illud proelium pugnātum est cum Rōmae eram. 2. Equitēs cum numerō paucī essent terga tamen nōn vertērunt. 3. Cum castra satis mūnīta essent, hostēs domum revertērunt. 4. Cum gentēs inter sē obsidēs dent Caesarem certiōrem faciēmus. 5. Germānī et Gallī linguā et lēgibus dissimillimī sunt.

§ 411 page 176-177 I. 1. When Caesar waged war in Gaul, he greatly favored the soldiers of the tenth legion because they were very skillful in the art of war. 2. He employed the allies to take care of the grain supply. 3. The ambassadors not only came to listen but also to speak. 4. The general ordered the scouts to find a place suitable for fortifying. 5. Recently, these tribes were eager for a revolution; soon I will persuade them to surrender themselves and all their possessions to Caesar. 6. To command belongs to the queen and to obey belongs to the multitude. 7. After this battle was done, some of the enemy came to seek peace. 8. There were some who were unwilling to hand over their arms. 9. The enemy proceeded so quickly that no space was given for throwing the javelins at the enemy. 10. No time was given either for seizing arms or for seeking help. **II.** 1. Haec ōrnāmenta sunt

Cornēliae. 2. Reī mīlītāris perītissimī virī ad urbem capiendam missī sunt. 3. Explōrātōrēs collem idōneum mūniendō proximū flūminī repperērunt/invēnērunt. 4. Mox equitātus commeātum quaerendī causā veniet. 5. Mentēs Gallōrum novīs rēbus bellisque suscipiendīs student. 6. Dūcēre aciem est imperātōris. 7. Cui negōtium reī frūmentāriae cūrandaē dabimus?

§ 422 page 180 I. He/she/it goes, we go, go! (pl.), to go. 2. To the one going, to have gone, they will go, they go. 3. Of going, so that they may go, you will go (pl.), you go (sing.). 4. So that they might not go, go! (sing.), they were going, he/she/it had gone. 5. Caesar learned through the scouts that the Gauls had crossed the river. 6. The Romans heard that the Helvetii would go forth from their territories at the beginning of summer. 7. The ambassadors responded that no one had gone to that island before Caesar. 8. The leaders of the Gauls say that they will not begin a plan against Caesar's authority. 9. We think that the queen's power is greater than the citizens'. 10. The Romans deny that they will rob the Gauls of their freedom. 11. When these things were known, we felt that the ambassadors had not come to seek peace. 12. The Helvetii know that the Romans remember prior victories. 13. When the allies realized that many were wounded, they decided to return to their lands. 14. Someone announced that Marcus had been elected consul. **II.** 1. Puer tardus est. Dīcit puerum tardum esse, fuisse, futūrum esse. 2. Equus validus est, fuit, erit. lūdicāvit equum validum esse, fuisse, futūrum esse. 3. Putāmus exercitum aestāte ineunte/initā ā castrīs abitūrum esse. 4. Postrīdiē per explōrātōrēs cognōvimus hostium oppidum decem mīlia passuum abesse. 5. Rēx respondit ōrnāmenta rēgīnae esse.

§ 428 pages 182-183 I. 1. Bear! (sing.), they will bear, so that they may bear, they bear. 2. Bear! (pl.), so that they might bear, to have borne, they had borne. 3. We have borne, bearing, to have been borne, to bear. 4. When the boats approached the island, the foreigners, alarmed with terror, tried to retreat. 5. The Gauls were annoyed that the Romans laid waste to the fields. 6. Caesar ordered his allies not to make war upon their neighbors. 7. The scouts that ran into Caesar said that the army of the enemy, wearied with wounds, had betaken itself to another place. 8. The enemy knew that the Romans lacked grain and that this issue would bring the greatest danger to Caesar. 9. After the equipment was brought to one spot, some of the soldiers crossed the river which was not far away. 10. The king encouraged these men to go to the oracle and to recount the things they heard to him. 11. Whom did the general put in charge of that legion? Publius was in charge of that legion. 12. When Caesar was in the Gaul closer to us, frequent reports were brought to him and he was also informed by a letter that the Gauls gave hostages to each other. Galli Caesaris sociis bellum inferent. 2. Gallos audivimus Caesaris sociis inlaturos esse. 3. Publius huic proelio non interfuit. 4. Certiores facti sumus Publium huic proelio non interfuisse. 5. Vir qui equitatu praefectus erat postquam vulneratus est terga vertere coepit. 6. Te Caesar corhorti non praefecit ne calamitatem inferres exercitui. **II.** 1. Gallī Caesaris sociīs bellum īnferent. 2. Audīvimus Gallōs Caesaris sociīs bellum allātūrōs esse. 3. Pūblius illō proeliō nōn intererat. 4. Certiōrēs factī sumus Pūblium illī proeliō (in illō praeliō) nōn interfuisse. 5. Vir quī equitātū

praeerat vulnerātus est pedemque referre (terga vertere) coepit. 6. Caesar cohortī tē nōn praefēcit ut exercituī calamitātem adferrēs (īnferrēs).

§ 434 pages 184-185 I. 1. The king asked what the ambassadors demanded and why they had come to him. 2. He also asked whether they remembered neither the recent injustices nor the doubtful friendship of the Romans. 3. Do you all see which towns the enemy besieged? 4. You all do know why the Gauls have betaken themselves under the mountain, right? 5. We heard what injuries the Germans had inflicted upon you. 6. About the third watch, the general sent men to find out what the nature of the mountain was. 7. The orator spoke on behalf of these men and he asked why the consuls wanted to send ships to a place full of the greatest danger. 8. After the ambassadors were summoned, he pointed out what he wanted to be done. 9. The messenger reported what had been said regarding the disarmament at the meeting of the Gauls. 10. I advise that you not lead foot soldiers and the cavalry across the river in future times. **II.** 1. Quem collem occupāvērunt? Videō quem collem occupāverint. 2. Quis hās iniūriās clientibus nostrīs intulit? 3. Rogāvērunt quis eās iniūriās clientibus eōrum intulisset. 4. Quō dē tertiā vigiliā/circā tertiam vigiliam istī? Scīs quō ierim. 5. Quandō/quotā hōrā/quā hōrā puerī domum rediērunt/revertērunt? Rogābō quandō/quotā hōrā/quā hōrā puerī domum redierint/reverterint.

§ 439 page 186 I. 1. He asked why those troops had been left. They responded that those troops were a guard for the camp. 2. Caesar sent scouts to choose a spot for a camp. 3. Each man thought that the name of Caesar itself would be a great terror to the foreigners. 4. At dawn, the same army commenced a fierce battle, but his men's serious wounds were a great concern to the general. 5. The king responded that the friendship of the Roman people ought to be an honor and a guard for him. 6. Who was in command of the cavalry that the allies had sent as support to Caesar? 7. To some, good fortunes are of utter loss and adversities are of amazing advantage. 8. It was a great hindrance for the Gauls at the battle that the cavalry was pressing on the right wing. 9. The memory of former courage was no less a great advantage to our men than the fear of the enemy. 10. The forest was so dense that they could not advance. **II.** 1. Tē moneō ut cōsiliū īferendī bellum Gallīs fortibus omittās. 2. Scīsne ubi equitātus locum castrīs dēlēgerit? 3. Metus hostium tibi magnō ūsuī erit. 4. Caesar trēs cohortēs praesidiō impedīmentīs relīquit. 5. Hieme fluctūs lacūs tam magnī sunt ut magnō impedīmentō nāvibus sint. 6. Caesar grave supplicium dē iīs quī aedificia pūblica cremāvērunt sūmpsit.

§ 447 page 188 I. 1. The soldiers constructed a ditch of ten feet through their territory. 2. The leader of the Helvetii, a man of the greatest boldness, gave his sisters in marriage to the leaders of the neighboring tribes. 3. He wanted to establish their friendship to make war upon the Romans more easily. 4. The Germans and the Gauls were not of the same tribe. 5. Nearly all the Germans had great strength of their bodies. 6. The Gauls who bravely

defended the town threw rocks of vast size from the wall. 7. When Caesar asked the spies who inhabited that town, they responded that they were people with the greatest courage and with great wisdom. 8. Walls of twenty feet from the left side, and a river of great depth from the right defended the town. 9. When Caesar had arrived in Gaul, there was a rumor that the Helvetii intend to march through the Roman province. 10. In order to keep them off from the Roman boundaries, Caesar made a fortification many miles long (of many miles).

II. 1. Caesar magnae sapientiae magnaeque audaciae dux erat, atque rei militaris peritissimus. 2. Germani viri magnae stature erant, putabantque Romanis vim nullam esse. 3. Viri summae virtutis in castris praesidio impedimentis relictis sunt. 4. Regis filia, quae duci finitimae civitatis in matrimonium data erat, pulcherrimae speciei mulier erat. 5. Milites circa castra novem pedum fossam facient. 6. Magnae latitudinis flumen inter nos et hostes erat.

§ 452 page 190 I. 1. The soldiers that we saw said that the command of the war is of Caesar the general. 2. The Helvetii decided to assemble as great a number as possible of horses and of wagons. 3. The Helvetii had the most power of the whole of Gaul. 4. There was fierce fighting for many hours nor was anyone able to see the enemy fleeing. 5. The men of the greatest courage pursued the enemy for ten miles. 6. Caesar persuaded the Roman people to make him a consul. 7. The victory of the army was always very pleasing to the general. 8. They marched for three days and arrived at Geneva, the town of the enemy. 9. Caesar heard that the Germans brought the war to the Gauls. 10. It was of great use to Caesar's soldiers what they had trained themselves in previous battles. **II** 1. Unus ex regis filijs multique homines eius capti sunt. 2. Nemō erat qui illam reginam creāre cuperet. 3. Res frumentaria Caesarī duci semper curae fuit (erat). 4. Castra credō passuum decem milibus abesse. 5. Per densissimam silvam hōrās trēs iter fecimus. 6. Belli sociis inferendī (Bellum sociis inferendī) cōsiliū regī grātum nōn erat. 7. Ubi vēnit in collem, duodecim pedum vallō (mūrō) eum mūnivit.

§ 454 pages 191-192 I. 1. Since the higher places were occupied, the Gauls try to hold back the army with a march. 2. All the townspeople having gone out from the town, they began to seek safety by flight. 3. Caesar tells that he holds the life of his soldiers much dearer than his own safety. 4. Since he had arrived more quickly than everyone's expectation, the enemy sent hostages to him. 5. The village placed in the valley is surrounded by very high mountains from all sides. 6. Amongst the Gauls this tribe has the most power both in courage and in number of people. 7. With no fixed order nor command, they left from the camp on the second watch. 8. After he left two legions in Geneva, he left for home on the next day with the rest. 9. There were two paths by which (paths) the Helvetii could leave from their homeland. 10. The king was with the greatest boldness and with great power amongst his people. 11. Disturbed by the fear of slavery, the Gauls prepared for war. 12. Caesar warns the lieutenants to contain the soldiers so that they may not proceed too far by their eagerness for fighting or by the hope for plunder. 13. A very fierce war was waged by Caesar against the Gauls. **II.** 1. Lēgātus monte captō suōs (ā) proeliō continuit. 2. Galli omnēs inter sē lēgibus differunt. 3. Gēns illa reliquīs multō fortior est. 4. Haec via passuum

decem milibus brevior est illā. 5. Aestāte Caesar bellum in Galliā gessit, hieme in Italiā revertit. 6. Mēdiā nocte dux ā castrīs tribus legiōnibus profectus est. 7. Timeō ut ipsum tē ab istīs hostibus dēfendere possīs. 8. Hōc proeliō cōfectō, pāx ab omnibus Gallīs facta est (iūncta est - impetrāta est « was obtained »).

§ 459 page 193 I. 1. When he had arrived, Caesar encouraged the soldiers to not give up the plan of capturing the town. 2. After the camp was placed near the town, the king sent spies to find out where the Roman army was. 3. No one was left that could bear arms. 4. The messengers saw that a huge multitude of weapons had been thrown from the wall into the ditch. 5. The leader ordered his men to cross the river. However, to cross this river was very difficult. 6. Although the Romans were annoyed by this loss, they refused however to retreat. 7. After this rumor was heard, such a great terror took possession of everyone's spirits that not even the bravest wanted to commence battle. 8. There were some who thought that the time of the year was not suitable for making a march. 9. There was so fierce fighting from each side that many thousands of people were killed. 10. What do you fear? I fear that the Romans intend to conquer the whole of Gaul and to inflict injuries upon us. **II.** 1. Nōne vidēs quis in mūrō stet ? 2. Audīmus urbis capiendae cōsiliū omissum esse. 3. Cum Germānī putārent Rōmānōs Rhēnum trānsire nōn posse, Caesar pontem iussit aedificārī (fierī). 4. Ponte perfectō, barbarī tam valdē territī sunt ut sē abderent. 5. Timēbant nē Caesar sē īnsequerētur. 6. Caesar mercātōrēs rogāvit (ā mercātōribus quaesīvit) quae esset īnsulae magnitūdō (quam magna esset īnsula). 7. Mercātōrēs eī suāsērunt nē mare trānsīret. 8. Explōrātōrēs ad locum castrīs dēligendum praemīsīt.

Page 197-198. LIII. THE INFANT HERCULES AND THE SERPENTS.

The gods inflict grave punishment on the wicked, but they who obey the laws of the gods are taken care of even after death. That life was most pleasing to the gods that had been most useful to wretch mankind. However, the greatest of all rewards was immortality. That reward was given to Hercules.

Hercules' father was Juppiter, his mother was Alcmena, and he is said to have been the strongest of all men. But Juno, the queen of the gods, was inclined to kill him while yet a baby; because both Hercules and Alcmena were hateful to her. Therefore, she sent two snakes, each being very fierce, that came to Alcmena's house in the middle of the night. Hercules was sleeping there with his brother not on a little bed, but on a huge shield. The bold snakes had now come near, they were now moving the shield. Then, his brother, alarmed with terror, cried for his mother with a loud voice, but Hercules himself, being braver than his brother, at once grabbed the huge snakes with his hands. and killed them.

Page 198. LIV. HERCULES CONQUERS THE MINYAE

Hercules used to exercise his body from boyhood with very heavy and very difficult toils and

in this way he made his strength firm. Now a young man, he lived in Thebes. A certain Creon was king there. The Minyae, a very strong people, were neighbors to the Thebans, and because they had once defeated the Thebans, they used to send ambassadors every year and demanded a tribute. However, Hercules decided to free his citizens of this tribute and he said to the king, "Give me your army and I will subdue these proud enemies." The king did not refuse this stipulation, and Hercules sent away messengers into all directions and assembled the forces. Then, he commenced battle with the Minyae at the most suitable time. They fought for a long time, but at last they could not withstand the attack of the Thebans, they retreated, and took to flight.

Page 198. HE COMMITS A CRIME AND GOES TO THE DELPHIAN ORACLE TO SEEK EXPIATION

After this battle, king Creon, pleased by such a great victory, gave his daughter in marriage to Hercules. Hercules lived in Thebes with his wife for a long time and was loved greatly by everyone; but after many years he suddenly went mad and he himself killed his own children with his own hand. Having been brought back to sanity after a short period of time, he desired to expiate so great a crime and decided to make a journey to the Delphian oracle. This oracle was the most renowned of all. A certain woman sat there who was called Pythia. She gave advice to those who came to the oracle.

Page 199-200. LV. HERCULES BECOMES SUBJECT TO EURYSTHEUS; HE STRANGLES THE NEMEAN LION

Therefore, Hercules described the whole matter to Pythia, nor did he hide his crime. When Hercules already made an end, Pythia ordered him to depart to the city of Tiryns and to entrust himself there to king Eurystheus. When he heard these things, Hercules immediately hurried to that city and handed himself over into servitude to Eurystheus and said, "What do you command me to do first, O king?" Eurystheus, who was thoroughly terrified by the strength and huge body of Hercules and was inclined for him to be killed, responded in the following way: "Listen, Hercules! Many amazing things are said of the very fierce lion which at this time lays everything to waste in the valley of Nemea. I command you, the strongest of all men, to free the people of that monster." These words pleased Hercules very much. "I will hurry," he said, "and obey your command." Then he immediately journeyed into the forests in which the lion lived. Soon, he saw the wild beast and he made several attacks; in vain, however, because neither with arrows nor with any other weapon could he wound the monster. At last, Hercules grabbed the fierce lion with his huge arms and squeezed its throat with all his strength. In this way, he killed it in a short time. Then, he carried the lion's body on his shoulders back to town and afterwards wore its hide as a robe. Moreover, all (the people) that inhabited that region were very cheerful when they received the news of the death of the huge lion and they praised Hercules with the most glorious words.

Page 200. LVI. SLAYING THE LERNEAN HYDRA

Then, Hercules was ordered by Eurystheus to kill the Hydra. And so, he hurried with his friend Iolaus to the Lernean marsh where the Hydra dwelt. This monster was a huge snake that had nine heads. Soon, he found the monster and with the greatest danger grabbed its neck with his left hand and held it. Then, he began to cut off the nine heads with his right hand, but he toiled in vain, because every time he had done this, he saw each time other news heads. When he saw this, he decided to burn the heads with fire. In this way, he put an end to eight heads, but the last head could not be wounded, because it was immortal. Therefore, Hercules placed that head under a huge rock and in this way gained victory.

Page 200-201. LVII. THE ARCADIAN STAG AND THE ERYMANTHIAN BOAR

After the death of the Hydra was announced to Eurystheus, the greatest terror seized his soul. Therefore, he ordered Hercules to catch and bring back a certain stag to him; for he by no means desired to keep so great a man in his kingdom. This stag was said to have golden antlers and feet much swifter than the wind. First, Hercules sought the tracks of the animal, then, when he saw the stag itself, he began to run with all his might. He hurried for very many days, nor did he stop at night. At last, after he had run for a whole year-so it is said-he caught the now exhausted stag and carried it to Eurystheus.

But then, Hercules was ordered to catch a certain boar that was ravaging the Erymanthian fields at that time and was greatly terrifying the people of that place. Hercules gladly undertook the affair and quickly withdrew to Arcadia. Soon, he found the boar there. However, as soon as it saw Hercules, it immediately fled as quickly as possible and, thoroughly frightened with fear, concealed itself into a deep ditch. However, Hercules dragged it out with the greatest difficulty, nor could the boar free itself in any way, and it was carried alive to Eurystheus.

Page 201. LVIII. HERCULES CLEANS THE AUGEAN STABLES AND KILLS THE STYMPHALIAN BIRDS

Then, Eurystheus ordered this much harder labor to Hercules. A certain Augeas, who at that time possessed the kingdom of Elis, had three thousand oxen. These were kept in a huge stable. This stable, which had not been cleaned for thirty years, Hercules was ordered to clean within the span of one day. He eagerly undertook the task, and at first dug a very large ditch with the most troublesome labor through which he led the water of the river from the mountains to the wall of the stable. Then, he destroyed a small part of the wall and let in the water into the stable. In this way, he very easily made an end of the work in one day.

After a few days, Hercules journeyed to the town of Stymphalus; for Eurystheus had ordered him to kill the Stymphalian birds. These birds had iron beaks and devoured the wretched men. After he arrived at the place, he saw the lake in which the birds dwelt. However, in no way could Hercules come near to the birds; for the lake consisted not of water but of mud. At last, the birds, having been frightened for some reason, flew into the air and a large part of them was killed by Hercules' arrows.

Page 202. LIX. HERCULES CAPTURES THE CRETAN BULL AND CARRIES HIM LIVING TO EURYSTHEUS

Then, Eurystheus ordered Hercules to bring a certain, very ferocious bull alive from the island of Crete. Therefore, he boarded a ship and-for the wind was suitable-immediately set sail. After he sailed for three days, he approached the island safe and sound. Then, after everything was prepared, he hurried to that region which the bull was vexing. Soon, he saw the bull, and without any fear, he seized its horns. Then, with great labor, he dragged the monster to the ship and left from the island with this prey.

Page 202. THE FLESH-EATING HORSES OF DIOMEDES

After he arrived home from the island of Crete, Hercules was sent to Thrace by Eurystheus. There, a certain Diomedes, who was a very fierce man, maintained a kingdom and he kept everyone off from his territory. Hercules had been ordered to take Diomedes' horses and to lead them to Eurystheus. However, these horses devoured the most wretched men on whom the king desired to inflict punishment. When Hercules arrived, first, he demanded the horses from the king, but the king refused to give them up. Then, being roused with anger, he killed the king and handed his body over to the horses. And so, he who previously had killed many men, he himself was killed by the same punishment. And the horses, lately very savage animals, had become tamed, after they devoured their master's body.

Page 203. LX. THE BELT OF HIPPOLYTE, QUEEN OF THE AMAZONS

The tribe of the Amazons is said to have been entirely of women. These women did not fear to engage in battle with men. Hippolyte, the queen of the Amazons, had a very beautiful belt. Eurystheus' daughter eagerly desired to own this belt. Therefore Eurystheus ordered Hercules to make an attack on the Amazons. He boarded a ship with many troops and in a few days arrived in the territory of the Amazons, and he demanded the belt. Hippolyte herself indeed desired to hand it over; however, she could not persuade the rest of the

Amazons. On the next day, Hercules commenced battle. For many hours, both sides fought as bravely as possible. At last, the women retreated and sought for safety by flight. However, many women were captured, among which was Hippolyte herself. Hercules, after he received the belt, gave freedom to all the captives.

Page 203. THE DESCENT TO HADES AND THE DOG CERBERUS

And now, just one of the twelve labors was left, but this was the most difficult among all. For he was ordered to drag the dog Cerberus out of Orcus into the daylight. However, no one before had returned from Orcus. Besides, Cerberus was a very horrible monster and it had three heads. After Hercules accepted Eurystheus' commands, he set out immediately and descended into Orcus. There to be sure not without the greatest danger he seized Cerberus with his hands and with great labor he dragged him out of Orcus into the daylight and to Eurystheus' city.

In this way, those famous twelve labors were completed within twelve years. At last, after a long life, Hercules was received by the gods and Jupiter gave immortality to his son.

Page 204-205. LXI. PUBLIUS IS BORN NEAR POMPEII

P. Cornelius Lentulus, a Roman young man, was born to a very distinguished family; for his father, Marcus, was a very skillful leader, by whose courage and counsel many victories had been gained; and his mother, Julia, was born from the most renowned ancestors. But Publius was not born in the city but in the country, and he lived with his mother in a villa which was located on the shore of the sea and at the foot of a large mountain. However, the mountain was Vesuvius and the small city of Pompeii was eight miles away. In ancient Italy, there were indeed very many, beautiful villas, but among all these, none was more beautiful than Marcus' and Julia's villa. The front of the villa was fortified with a wall from the waves of the sea. From here, the sea, the shore, and the islands far and wide, and often men-of-war and merchant vessels could be seen. From the back and from each side lied very fertile fields. All over there was a large abundance of different flowers and many kinds of huge trees which offered a very pleasing shade to the exhausted farmers in the summer. Besides, there were many kinds of animals in the fields and stables, not just horses and oxen but rare birds too. There was also a large fish-pond full of fish; for the Romans diligently kept fish.

Page 205-206. LXII. HIS LIFE ON THE FARM

Davus, a slave of Marcus, is the overseer of the farm of this villa and he takes care of everything with his wife Lesbia. The overseer of the farm and his wife live in a small hut located in the middle of the fields. From dawn until evening they employ themselves with hard labors to manage all things well. For the duties of Davus and Lesbia are very many. The overseer of the farm oversees that the slaves are not late; he sends some to plow the

fields, others to water the gardens, and he assigns the works for the whole day. Lesbia however prepares the clothing for everyone, cooks food, and makes bread.

Not far from the hut of these and located on the highest hill rose the exceptionally large home of the master and mistress themselves. Publius lived a happy life with his mother there for many years; for his father, Marcus, waged the grave wars of the republic in foreign lands nor was he able to return home. Nor is it bothersome indeed for the boy to live in the country. Many things delight him. He greatly loves the forests, the fields, the horses, the oxen, the chickens, the birds, and the rest of the animals. He often sits by the sea for many hours from where he may better look at the waves and the ships. Nor was he entirely without companions, because Lydia, Davus' daughter, who was of the same age, used to play with him even as a baby, and the friendship among them grew with the years. Lydia selected no other guide and Publius rarely left from the girl's side. And so, Publius and Lydia, the most faithful of friends, wandered everyday through the plains and hills under the bright sun of Italy. Sometimes they played in the neighboring forest where Publius killed birds with swift arrows and Lydia adorned her head with wreaths of various flowers; at other times they brought water and food to Davus and the exhausted slaves that tilled the fields; at other times they either spent cheerful hours at play in the small hut or they helped Lesbia, who prepared food for her husband and the slaves or she did other domestic affairs.

Page 206-207. LXIII. MARCUS LENTULUS, THE FATHER OF PUBLIUS, IS SHIPWRECKED-JULIA RECEIVES A LETTER FROM HIM

Publius was already ten years old when M. Cornelius Lentulus, his father, who waged a grave war for five years in Asia, was returning home not without glory. For he had fought many successful battles, he had put an end to the most powerful forces of the enemy, and he had captured many cities hostile to the Roman people. First, a messenger arrived who had been sent by Lentulus to announce his departure. Then, the mother and son waited for the return of the gentleman for many days and with anxious spirits they devoted themselves to the immortal gods in vain. Then, at last, they received this letter with the greatest joy.

"Marcus greets his Julia. If you are well, it is well; I am well. From Greece, where I arrived today contrary to hope and expectation, I write this letter to you. For our ship was wrecked; we however-thank the gods-are unharmed. We set sail out of the harbor of Asia with a calm wind. After we were well out to sea and no longer did any lands come to sight (from all sides the sky and waves everywhere), a large storm suddenly arose, and it very violently afflicted the ship. Having been tossed about by the wind and waves, we could not discern the sun nor could we hold our course, and all things threatened present death. For three days and three nights we are driven without oars and sails. On the fourth day, first, land was seen, and we were violently driven onto rocks which were not far away from shore. Then, you may be sure, we feared greater dangers; but a certain sailor, a very brave man, jumped down from the ship into the furious waves to carry a rope to shore; he barely executed that affair with the greatest labor. In this way, we were all saved. Therefore, we owe thanks and honor

to Neptune, the god that rescued us from danger. Now, I am at Athens, where I took refuge to rest for a few hours. However, I will hire another ship as soon as possible to make a trip back to Italy and return home to my dear ones. Greet our Publius most cordially and diligently take care of your health.

On the Kalends of March.”

Page 207-208. LXIV. LENTULUS REACHES HOME-PUBLIUS VISITS POMPEII WITH HIS FATHER

After a few days, the ship of M. Cornelius Lentulus made for the harbor of Misenum, the harbor that is located not far from Pompeii; in that harbor, the Roman fleet was placed and prepared for naval battles. Ships of all kinds could be seen there. And now, with incredible speed, the man-of-war by which Lentulus was carried approached the shore; for it was driven forward not just by the wind but also by oars. On the high stern stood the helmsman, and not far away, some Roman soldiers with splendid arms, amongst whom the most renowned was Lentulus. Then, the slaves ceased to struggle with the oars; the sailors furled the sail and dropped the anchors. Lentulus immediately disembarked from the ship and hurried to his villa. Julia, Publius, and the whole family expected him. What embraces there were, what great joy!

On the next day, Lentulus told his son, “Come with me, my Publius. I will make a trip to Pompeii today. Your mother urges that I buy produce and food. For we have called many friends to dinner and we lack many things. She urges that we set out as soon as possible.” “Gladly, my father,” said Publius. “It is always pleasing to me to be with you; nor have I ever seen Pompeii. I am prepared to set out without delay.” Then, they quickly boarded a chariot and they were borne to the walls of the city. They entered the city by way of the Stabian gate. Publius is amazed at the paved roads and the stepping-stones which were arranged in the middle and the deep tracks which the wheels had made between these rocks. He also marvels at the din, the multitude, the chariots, the fountains, the houses, the shops, the forum with its statues, the temples, and the rest of the public buildings.

Page 208-209. LXV. A DAY AT POMPEII

They descended from the chariot near the forum and Lentulus said, “Here there are many kinds of shops, my Publius. Look, across the street there is a restaurant! This kind of shop sells food. Produce also stands in front of the door. I will buy my food there. “Excellent,” Publius responded. But where can we buy pastries, my father? For mother ordered us to procure these things too. I fear that that restaurant doesn’t sell pastries.” “You are correct,” Lentulus said. “But don’t you see that fountain to the right where water flows through the lion’s head? In that very place there is the shop of the baker, who without a doubt sells pastries.”

In a short period of time, all things were prepared, and it was now the fifth hour. Then, Lentulus and his son hurried to an inn because they were oppressed by hunger and thirst. There they sat under the shade of a tree and they ordered a boy to give them food and wine. The boy quickly obeyed this command. Then, they gladly refreshed themselves from their labor.

After their meal, they set out to look at other sights of the city. At that time there were many temples at Pompeii, two theaters, baths, and a large amphitheater, all things that were destroyed after a few years by the flames and fire of Vesuvius and by an earthquake. However, before this disaster people had no fears of the mountain. In the amphitheater indeed Publius desired to linger to watch the gladiatorial shows, which had been proclaimed for that very day, and already in fact had begun. But Lentulus said, "I fear that we can't delay, Publius. It is now the tenth hour, and the way is long. Time urges that we return home as soon as possible." And so, he ordered the slave to join the horses, and they arrived at the villa at sunset.

Page 209-210. LXVI. LENTULUS ENGAGES A TUTOR FOR HIS SON

From an early age indeed Julia herself had educated her son, and not only could Publius speak Latin well, but he also read and wrote it suitably. He had already read Ennius and other poets. But now, Publius was twelve years old; therefore, his father provided a good teacher for him, a very well-educated and worthy man, to teach him Greek, music, and other arts. For in those times nearly all peoples spoke Greek. Other boys, the sons of Lentulus' friends, learned with Publius. For it was often a custom among the Romans not to send their sons to school, but to teach them at home by means of a teacher. Everyday, the students sat with the teacher in the peristyle of Marcus' house. All the boys wore the golden bulla, the sign of noble birth, on their necks, and all were dressed in the fringed toga, because they weren't sixteen years old yet.

SCENE IN SCHOOL - AN EXERCISE IN COMPOSITION

Students: Hello, teacher.

Teacher: Hello to you all too. Did you bring your writing tablets and styluses?

S: We brought them.

T: Now, we will learn a fable from Aesop. I will read, you write on your tablets. And you, Publius, give me the book of Aesop from the book box. Now, everyone listen: The Fox and the Grapes.

A fox once urged by hunger saw a hanging bunch of grapes. He¹ jumped to the grapes trying to get them. Having tried for a long time in vain, at last, he was angry, and as he stopped jumping he said, "Those grapes are sour; I don't care about sour grapes."

Did you write everything, boys?

S: Everything, teacher.

Page 211-212. LXVII. PUBLIUS GOES TO ROME TO FINISH HIS EDUCATION

And now, Publius, being fifteen years old, after having completed the first elements of learning, wanted to travel to Rome to attend the schools of the grammarians and of the philosophers. And he easily persuaded his father, who himself was interested in the study of philosophy. And so, after having prepared all their things for their departure, the father and the son, carried by spirited horses, set out to the great city. As they were leaving, Julia and the whole family escorted them with vows and prayers. Then, through a flat region and hills covered with forests, they entered the road to Nola, a town that received them with modest hospitality. They lingered at Nola for two hours, because the midday sun was blazing. Then, directly for about twenty miles, they hurried to Capua, a distinguished city of Campania. They arrived there exhausted late at night. On the next day, having been refreshed with sleep and with food, they left from Capua, and having entered upon the Appian Way, which reaches Capua and leads all the way to the city of Rome, they arrived at Sinuessa before midday, a town that is contiguous to the sea. Leaving from there at dawn, they hurried to Formia, where Cicero, the most renowned orator, who by chance was at his villa, kindly received them. After having made a trip of twenty-five miles from this place, they saw Terracina, a town located on remarkably high rocks. And now, large swamps, which lie open for many miles from every direction, were not far away. Through them, the way on foot is dangerous and travellers are conveyed on a ship. And so, the horses having been left behind, Lentulus and Publius boarded a ship, and, one night having been spent on transit, they came to the Appii Forum. Then, in a short period of time, Aricia received them. This town, located on a hill, is sixteen miles away from the city of Rome. From there, a downhill road leads all the way to the wide field where Rome stands. When Publius came to that spot and caught sight of Rome, the greatest city of the whole world, though still far off, he was overcome with the greatest admiration and joy. They descended without delay, and the distance in between having been passed as quickly as possible, they entered the city

¹ Although *vulpes* is feminine in Latin, *fox* is traditionally masculine in English (cf. *der Fuchs* in German).

through Porta Capena.

Page 212-213. LXVIII. PUBLIUS PUTS ON THE TOGA VIRILIS

Publius now had stayed in Rome for the whole year and had seen many sights of the city, and he had made many friends for himself. Everyone liked him; everyone could expect well from him. Everyday, Publius attended the schools of the philosophers and of the grammarians with such great zeal to show himself to be a bright example to others. He was often with his father in the senate house; that fact caused him to listen and to see the greatest men of the republic. When he was sixteen years old, he laid aside the golden bulla and the fringed toga as was the Roman custom, and he took up the toga of manhood. Now the toga of manhood was entirely white, but the fringed toga had a purple stripe on the margin. To lay aside the fringed toga and to take up the toga of manhood was a very pleasing thing to a Roman boy, because he was considered a man and a Roman citizen afterwards.

These things coming to pass, Lentulus wrote this letter to his wife:

“Marcus greets his Julia. If you are well, it is well; I am well. I received your letter. I now send this letter from Rome by means of a most faithful slave so that you may know of our Publius as quickly as possible. For today I gave him the toga of manhood. I arose before dawn and first I removed the golden bulla from his neck. After this had been consecrated to the Lares and sacrifices had been made, I dressed him with the toga of manhood. Meanwhile, many friends had arrived with a crowd of the best citizens and of noble followers who led Publius out from the house to the forum. There, he was enrolled as a citizen, and his name, Publius Cornelius Lentulus, was inserted among the Roman citizens. Everyone was very amiable to him and they foretell great things from him. For he is wiser than his equals and he possesses great talent. Take care that you are well.”

Page 213-214. LXIX. PUBLIUS JOINS CAESAR’S ARMY IN GAUL

After Publius, now a young man, took up the toga of manhood, he began to dedicate himself to other things, and, especially, he diligently employed himself in the use of weapons. He loved those arts more and more which delight a warlike spirit. And now, there were some who predicted a military career for him. Nor without reason, because the renowned example of his father certainly had a great influence in that direction. A few years before, C. Julius Caesar, the greatest of the Roman leaders, had been elected consul, and at this time, he waged a grave war in Gaul. And in his army, many young men were soldiers, among whom was a certain friend of Publius. He ardently encouraged Publius by means of frequent letters to make a trip to Gaul. Nor did Publius refuse, and with many friends following him to the gate of the city, he set out to Caesar’s camp. On the fourth day after he began his journey,

he arrived at the Alps, those remarkably high mountains. After he had ascended these with the greatest difficulty, at last, he was in the territory of the Gauls. However, at first, he feared that he would not be able to come near to the Roman camp, because the Gauls, being assembled with very powerful forces, hemmed in the Romans, and they had now closed all the roads. Being alarmed by these things, Publius put on Gallic clothing to not be captured by the Gauls, and in this way, he was able to arrive at the camp through the forces of the enemy unharmed. Having been accepted within the fortifications, he was kindly received by Caesar. The general praised the brave young man with the most honorable words and made him military tribune.

Page 214-215. HOW THE ROMANS MARCHED AND CAMPED

An army that wages war in the territory of the enemy is surrounded by many dangers. In order to avoid these dangers, the Romans were accustomed to employ the greatest care. When approaching the forces of the enemy, they so arranged the line of troops that the general himself might lead the vanguard with many legions ready for battle. They placed the equipment of the whole army behind these troops. Then, the legions that had most recently been enlisted surrounded the whole line of battle. The cavalry too was sent away in all directions to explore the region; and the centurions were sent out in advance to pick a suitable spot for camp. A spot was considered suitable for camp that could easily be defended and was near water. For this reason, a camp was often pitched on a hill that was high on both sides and had a gentle descent from the front; or a spot was picked surrounded by swamps or located on the bank of a river. After the army arrived at the spot, some of the soldiers stood under arms, others began to fortify the camp. For, in order that the soldiers might be safer from the enemy and not be taken by surprise heedless and unprepared, they fortified the camp with a deep ditch and a high wall. In the camp there were four gates so that the onrush of the soldiers could be in all directions. On the corners of the camp there were towers from which spears were thrown at the enemy. In such a camp as we described, Publius was received by Caesar.

Page 215-216. LXX. THE RIVAL CENTURIONS

In that camp there were two centurions, very brave men, T. Pullo and L. Vorenus, neither of whom wanted to yield to the other in courage. A hostile strife was waged among them for many years now. Then at last, the end of the quarrel was done in this way. On the third day after Publius arrived, the enemy, being assembled with exceptionally large forces, made a very fierce attack against the camp. Then Pullo, since the Romans seemed too slow, said, "why do you hesitate, Vorenus? What more suitable opportunity do you wait nced beyond the fortifications and burst into that part of the enemy that seemed the most crowded. Nor indeed does Vorenus contain himself within the rampart then, but he follows close after Pullo. Then Pullo hurls a javelin at the enemy and strikes a man as he was advancing from the multitude. The enemy covers with their shields this man, being pierced and weakened, and they all throw their spears at Pullo. His shield is pierced through and a dart is stuck on

his belt. This chance turns away the sheath and delays his right hand as he was trying to draw out his sword. So being hindered, the enemy surrounds him.

Then you may be sure, Vorenius, although he is a rival, nevertheless gives him help as he was being oppressed. All the multitude immediately turns its attention from Pullo to him. Vorenius fights in close combat with his sword, and, after having killed a man, he drives away the rest a little. But standing too eagerly, he unluckily falls by his foot slipping.

Pullo gives him help again as he is surrounded, and both being uninjured, and after having killed many men, withdraw within the fortifications with the greatest praise. Thus, one of the rivals gave help to the other, nor could anyone judge their courage.

Page 216-217. LXXI. THE ENEMY BESIEGING THE CAMP ARE REPULSED

When there had been fighting already for six hours, and not only did their strength fail the Romans, but also their weapons, and the enemy pressed on more fiercely, and they had begun to tear the wall and fill up the ditch, Caesar, a man very skillful in the art of war, ordered his men to stop the battle for a brief moment, and, when the signal is given, to burst out of the camp. They do as ordered, and suddenly, they burst out of all the gates. And the soldiers ran so quickly, and the enemy was so near, that no space was given for throwing their javelins. Therefore, the javelins being put aside, a hand-to-hand conflict was waged with swords. For a long time, the enemy boldly resisted, and in their last hope for safety, they showed such great courage to impetuously press the Roman battle line on the right wing with their numbers. When the general had noticed this, he sent the young Publius with the cavalry to give help to those that were being oppressed. The enemy could not withstand their attack and they all retreated. Publius followed close after them as they were put to flight all the way to the Rhine river, which was fifteen miles away from that spot. Few saved themselves there. When all the rest were killed, Publius and the cavalry withdrew to the camp. When the neighboring tribes had been informed of this defeat, they sent ambassadors to Caesar and they handed themselves and all their possessions over.

Page 217-218. LXXII. PUBLIUS GOES TO GERMANY-ITS FORESTS AND STRANGE ANIMALS

At the beginning of summer, Caesar was informed by a letter and learned through the scouts that many cities of Gaul were eager for a revolution, and that they conspired against the Roman people and that they gave hostages to each other, and that certain Germans would also unite themselves with these. Alarmed by this letter and by the messengers, Caesar decided to march against the Gauls as quickly as possible to take them unaware by surprise, and to send Labienus, the ambassador, with two legions of foot soldiers and two thousand horsemen against the Germans. Therefore, after the grain supply was prepared,

the camp moved. The affair was waged well by each man, for Caesar arrived in the territory of the enemy so quickly that they had no time to assemble their forces, and Labienus inflicted such a grave punishment on the Germans that no one from that tribe dared to give help to the Gauls in future times.

Publius also made this trip to Germany and, when he stayed there, he saw many extraordinary things. But he especially was amazed at the huge forest, which was said to be of such great size that no one could cross it, nor did anyone know the beginning or the end. He had learned many things about it from a certain soldier who, having been captured by the Germans once, lived there for many years. He, speaking of the forest, said, "This forest is of infinite size, nor is there anyone of this part of Germany that knows its beginning or has gone to its end. Many such kinds of animals are found there as are not found in other places. There are oxen that have only one horn; there are also animals that are called elk. These have no joints in their legs. Therefore, if by chance they fell, they cannot raise themselves up in any way. They have trees for beds. They lean themselves on to them and, being reclined in this way, they rest. There is a third kind of them that are called uruses. These are a little smaller than elephants. They have great strength and great speed, nor do they spare man nor beast.

Page 218-219. LXXIII. THE STORMING OF A CITY

Publius, having stayed in Germany for many days, returned to Gaul, and he betook himself to Caesar's camp. Caesar decided to make war upon the Gauls because he was vexed that the Gauls of that region had refused to give their hostages and had been unwilling to provide grain for the army. After he had destroyed the fields and burned the villages, he arrived at an extraordinarily strong town that had been fortified both by nature and by craft. It was surrounded by a twenty-five-foot wall. It was fortified by the sea from two sides; from the third side, a hill, on which the town was located, sloped down with a steep slope towards a plain; only from the fourth side the entrance was easy. Nevertheless, although it was an exceedingly difficult deed, Caesar decided to attack this town. And after the camp had been fortified, he gave the task to Publius to prepare the things necessary for a siege.

The siege of the Romans is as follows. First, towers are built by which the soldiers are to pass over onto the top of the wall; sheds are made by which the covered soldiers may advance towards the wall; parapets are prepared afterwards so that the soldiers may attend upon the engines of war; there are also battering rams that are to strike down the wall and the gates. When all these things are prepared, a mound is then piled up from that part where the entrance is most easy, and it is driven with the sheds towards the town itself. Then, a tower is moved forward on the mound; the wall and the gates are struck down with the battering rams that were located under the sheds; stones and weapons are hurled at the town with the ballistae, the catapults, and the other engines of war. At last, when the tower and the mound already reach the height of the wall and the battering rams have broken through the fortifications, when the signal is given, the soldiers rush into and storm the town.

Page 220-221. LXXIV. THE CITY IS TAKEN-THE CAPTIVES ARE QUESTIONED

After all the things necessary for a siege are prepared by Publius, it is deliberated in a meeting what plan for besieging the town they are to enter upon. Then, one of the centurions, a man very skillful in the art of war, says, “ I advise that we pile up a mound from that part where the entrance is most accessible and that we move a tower forward, and that with a battering ram moved forward at the same time we try to strike down the wall .” Since this plan pleased everyone, Caesar dismissed the meeting. Then, having encouraged the soldiers to remember past victories, he ordered that a mound be piled up and that a tower and a battering ram be moved forward. Nor were the townspeople without a plan. Some threw fire and all kind of weapons from the wall at the tower, others rolled down huge rocks upon the sheds and the battering ram. For a long time, there was very fierce fighting from both sides. Not even the wounded retreated. At last, about the third watch, Publius, whom Caesar had put in charge of that task, announced that part of the wall, having been weakened by the blows of the battering ram, had fallen. Having heard that, Caesar gives the signal; the soldiers rush in, and with a great slaughter of the enemy, they capture the town.

On the next day, this town having been taken, the noblest of the captives are led before the headquarters to the general. He himself, being nobly dressed in a golden breastplate and purple cloak, questions the captives through a translator as follows: Who are you all?

Translator: The general asks who you all are.

Captives: We are sons of the king.

Translator: They say that they are sons of the king.

General: Why have you all inflicted so many injuries upon me?

Translator: He asks why you all have inflicted so many injuries upon him.

Captives: We did not inflict injuries upon him, but we waged war for our country. We have always been willing to be friends to the Romans, but the Romans tried to drive us out of our home and country without a reason.

Translator: They say that they have not inflicted injuries upon you, but that they waged war for their country. That they have always been willing to be friends to the Romans, but that the Romans tried to drive them out of their home and country without a reason.

General: Will you all remain loyal in future times after this rebellion is forgiven?

Then, you may be sure, the captives swore, as they shed tears of earnestness, that they would remain loyal, and Caesar sent them away home unharmed.

Page 222. LXXV. CIVIL WAR BREAKS OUT BETWEEN CAESAR AND POMPEY-THE BATTLE OF PHARSALIA

While the Gallic War was not even finished, a civil war began between Caesar and Pompey. For, Pompey, who desired the supreme power, had persuaded the senate to proclaim Caesar an enemy of the republic and to order his army to be disbanded. When he learned of these things, Caesar refused to send away his army, and, having encouraged his soldiers to defend a commander so often victorious from the injuries of the enemy, he ordered them to follow him to Rome. The soldiers obeyed with the greatest zeal, and their crossing of the Rubicon marked the beginning of the civil war.

Indeed, nearly all the cities of Italy favored Caesar's side and they kindly received him. Alarmed by this, Pompey departed from Rome before Caesar's arrival and came to Brundisium, from where he crossed the sea to Epirus with all his troops a few days later. Caesar followed him with seven legions and five hundred horsemen, and Publius was distinguished in Caesar's retinue.

After several milder battles took place, at last, the enemy troops pitched camp at Pharsalus (which was) located in Thessaly. Although Pompey's army was twice as large as Caesar's, there were however many who exceedingly feared the veteran legions that had defeated the Gauls and the Germans. Labienus, the ambassador, who recently had revolted from Caesar, addressed them in the following way before the beginning of the battle: "Don't think that this is the army of veteran soldiers. I took part in all battles nor do I rashly proclaim something unknown. An exceedingly small part of that army that defeated the Gauls still survives. A large part was killed, many departed to their homes, and many were abandoned in Italy. These troops that you see in hither Gaul were recently enlisted." When he had said these things, he vowed to himself that he would not return to the camp unless he was the victor. Pompey and all the others vowed this same thing, and the troops went out of the camp with great hope and joy as if towards certain victory.

Caesar, being prepared in mind for attacking, also led out his army, and leaving seven cohorts in the camp for protection, he drew up the troops in a triple battle line. Then, the incensed soldiers being eager for the fight, he gave the signal with the trumpet. The soldiers advanced and drew their swords after throwing their spears. Nor, in truth, was the enemy without courage. For, they withstood the spears that were thrown, they warded off the attack of swords, and they held the lines. There was fierce fighting for a long time from both sides nor did anyone retreat. Then, Pompey's cavalry tried to surround Caesar's battle line. When Caesar noticed that, he ordered the third battle line, which until that point had been inactive, to advance. Then, you may be sure, the exhausted enemy could not withstand the attack of

the fresh troops and they all retreated. But, Pompey, despairing of his fortune, went to the camp by horseback, (and) from there he soon fled with a few horsemen.

Page 224. LXXVI. THE TRIUMPH OF CAESAR

After Pompey and his friends were defeated and every enemy was conquered everywhere, Caesar the general returned to Rome and he set up camp outside the walls of the city in the Field of Mars. Then, you may be sure, he was endowed with very magnificent honors. He was made dictator, and a triumph was declared for him by the senate. On the day that he led the triumph of the Gauls, such a great crowd of people gathered together from everywhere into the city that all places were crammed. The temples were opened, the altars were smoking, the columns were decorated with garlands. However, when the procession entered the city, how big a roaring of people began! First, the senate and the magistrates entered through the gate. The pipers, the standard-bearers, and the foot soldiers followed coronated with a laurel singing: "Behold, Caesar triumphs now, who conquered Gaul," and "a thousand, thousand, thousand, thousand Gauls we slaughtered." Many were carrying the plunder of the captured cities, arms, (and) all instruments of war. The horsemen, carried by spirited and very splendidly decorated horses, followed, amongst whom the young man Publius was considered the bravest. The bulls and the rams were led, which were sacrificed to the immortal gods. In this way, the army, advancing in a long procession, went on by the Sacred Way through the Forum to the Capitoline.

When the general himself entered the city, he was greeted by the cheerful shouting of the crowd from everywhere. He was standing in a golden chariot which four white horses conveyed. Clothed in the embellished toga, he was holding the bridle and laurel in one hand (and) the ivory sceptre in the other. A slave standing behind him in the chariot was holding a golden wreath above his head. In the front of the chariot, the very wretched captives, the kings and leaders of the defeated tribes, proceeded bound by chains; and twenty-four lictors carrying laureated fasces and the standard-bearers escorted Caesar's chariot. The crowd of captives concludes the train, who, being subdued to slavery, follow with downcast countenance (and) with bound arms; with whom came the soldiers in a very long row, even these carrying plunder or military insignia.

When Caesar had ascended the Capitoline, he made sacrifices in the temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline. At the same time, those of the captives who were the noblest, being led away to the jail, were killed. After the sacrifices were done, Caesar descended from the Capitoline and he gave military honors to his soldiers in the Forum and distributed money from the plunders of war to them.

After all these things were completed, Publius bade farewell to Caesar and hurried to his villa as quickly as possible to greet his father and mother.

Of the deeds done by P. Cornelius Lentulus thus far.